

THE U. F. A.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

THE UNITED FARMERS OF ALBERTA
ALBERTA CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING POOLS

Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, DECEMBER 1, 1926

No. 30

Warm Welcome Tendered to President Wood On His Return From 25,000 Mile Journey to Orient and Australia

Gathering of Some 350, Representing All Branches of the Association and the Four Pools, Honors Leader and Hears Account of Travels—President Firmer Than Ever in Conviction That Farmers of Alberta Are Building Upon Sound Basis

President Wood arrived in Calgary on November 13th, at the conclusion of his tour of the Orient and Australia in behalf of the Canadian Wheat Pools. On November 18th he was the guest of honor at a banquet which will be memorable in the annals of the Farmers' movement of this Province.

SPONTANEOUS EXPRESSION OF AFFECTION

The banquet, held in the large ball room of the Palliser Hotel, was tendered by the Executive of the United Farmers of Alberta, but the rousing welcome to our President by some 350 men and women from all parts of Alberta—members and officers of all branches of the Association, members of the Provincial Government and Legislature and of the Federal House of Commons and of the four co-operative marketing Pools—was a spontaneous expression of the deeply rooted affection of all the farm people of this Province for the man who, in the words of Premier Brownlee, has been and continues today, "the great inspiration and rallying point about whom the people of this Province have been glad to gather in the last ten years."

In the history of the farmers' movement there has surely been no comparable event in any part of the world. In the speeches of the evening there was recognition of the genius for democratic leadership which has placed President Wood in the forefront of the movement for the economic emancipation of the primary producers and the intelligent organization of their citizenship; there was recognition of the leading role which has been his in the inspiration of a practical plan of democratic control in the realm of public affairs, and in the building up of the greatest commercial institution owned and controlled by the people themselves and founded upon the principles of true co-operation, which has hitherto existed.

DOMINANT FEELING PERSONAL FRIENDSHIP

But while the farm people gathered to do honor to the President and expressed their appreciation

of his services and achievements, the dominant feeling was one of personal friendship and personal affection for the great leader of our movement, whose faith in the ability of the people themselves to solve their own problems has never wavered; who has built strongly and truly because he "loved his fellow man sincerely"; and whose leadership has been purged of the petty partizanship and personal aims and desire for self-enrichment which are the great temptations of smaller men.

RALLYING OF MEMBERS FROM REMOTE DISTRICTS

Although in many districts the plans for the banquet could only become known a few days in advance of the event, there was a rallying of members of Locals and of District and Constituency Associations from some remote corners of Alberta. The large ball room was filled to overflowing, and had not a heavy snowfall in Southern Alberta during the previous twenty-four hours made travel by road difficult when it was not impossible, the accommodation would have been entirely inadequate. As it was, it was necessary to disappoint many citizens of Calgary who were anxious to attend—because the gathering was essentially arranged for the membership of the Association, and only a few other visitors could therefore be given places.

CUP OF JOY ALREADY OVERFLOWING

To the guest of the evening himself, the nature and extent of the welcome accorded him came as a surprise. When he rose to reply to the toast in his honor, proposed by Hon. J. E. Brownlee in a speech of remarkable felicity and convincing sincerity, President Wood was deeply moved, and for the first few moments he confessed the difficulty which he felt in realizing the meaning of the welcome. His cup of joy, he declared, was already overflowing when he touched the soil of Alberta after an absence of almost a third of a year. Anything further was superfluous—"though", added the President, "I

(Continued on page 7)

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Vol. V.

CALGARY, ALBERTA, DECEMBER 1, 1926

No. 30

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EDITORIAL

THE WELCOME TO PRESIDENT WOOD

The gathering of members of the Association from all parts of the Province in Calgary, to welcome President Wood and to do him honor on his return to Alberta after an absence of almost four months, formed an epitome of the organization as a whole. It was unique in the history of the farmers' movement, as the U. F. A. itself is unique in the history of farmers' organizations.

No tribute has ever been paid to any leader in the farmers' movement in any part of the world, equal to the tribute paid to the President of the United Farmers of Alberta by the men and women who assembled at this notable gathering. And, as John Lund of Barons, remarks in an article published elsewhere in this issue, while the banquet "took the form of a personal greeting by the members to their friend and leader, it was more than that—it was a spontaneous expression of the individual pride the U. F. A. members take in the principles under which the U. F. A. program is carried on toward a better day, when poverty, degradation and crime will be banished from this country in general and this Province in particular." * * *

A "PATRIOTIC" CAMPAIGN

Throughout the length and breadth of Canada, the large income tax payers continue to rally their forces for the purpose of passing on the burden which is legitimately theirs to the great masses of the people.

The reason for this concentration of forces against the income tax is obvious. Of all the taxes which are levied the income tax is the most difficult for the taxpayer to pass on to the consumer of goods.

The Montreal Witness, which for more than a generation has been an advocate of consistently progressive taxation policies, goes so far as to declare: "All Government imposts, save only the income tax, are inevitably passed on to the consumer." The Witness will not be a party to the reactionary campaign.

The Financial Times of Montreal and Canadian Finance of Toronto are frankly espousing the cause of the owners of Canada's largest fortunes, who in the same breath call loudly for an aggressive policy of advertising for the purpose of attracting producers to Canada, and even more stridently

demand a taxation policy which if successful must mean that the producers, old and new, shall pay a larger share of the taxes. These super-patriots are intelligently aware that if they can intimidate Parliament into the abolition or reduction of the income tax, they themselves will be freed from a large share of their present financial obligations, and the farmers and other producers of Canada who are not in receipt of large incomes will be compelled to bear the burden in their behalf, through such imposts as the tariff and sales tax.

If Canada's financial position should warrant any reductions in taxation, the indirect taxes which are passed on to the purchaser of commodities should be lowered. This is the only means by which substantial relief can be given to the great body of the Canadian public.

* * *

It is highly desirable that the method of calculating the income tax should be changed, in order that an average may be struck over a period of years. This reform has been consistently fought for by the U. F. A. members of Parliament since their election in 1921. The fight should be continued.

* * *

We invite the newspapers whose patriotic zeal finds expression in the attempt to shift the burdens of taxation from the shoulders of the owners of the largest fortunes to the masses of the public, to publish detailed figures upon the British income and super taxes. The British people, who are perhaps more alive to the merits of direct taxation as compared with indirect taxation, than many of our people, would make short shrift of any government which dared to attempt to bring into effect the taxation policy of sheer economic nonsense which the Financial Times, Canadian Finance, and various other papers, including a portion of the Liberal press, are now proposing.

* * *

CALGARY HERALD'S REJOINDER

Commenting upon the remarkable interview upon Alberta Wheat Pool affairs which recently appeared in a Toronto despatch, the Calgary Herald, in an editorial which we reproduce in this issue, makes an eminently fair and accurate analysis of Alberta Pool policies.

"If there had been political interference in the administration of the Pool," states the Calgary evening paper, "the Herald would not have hesitated to condemn it. This paper has found none of it to condemn. There has been none of it."

When a newspaper, which is politically opposed to the U. F. A., volunteers unequivocally to deny the truth of the allegation in the Toronto despatch, nothing need be added, except this: The Herald is naturally better informed upon the point in question than the long-distance critic. Its editorial rejoinder to an attempt to create confusion in the minds of the members of the Pool will be appreciated by Alberta farmers. We commend the Calgary Herald's example in this matter to certain other Alberta newspapers.

* * *

THE POPULARITY OF MUSSOLINI

It is noteworthy that almost all of the "news" of the press correspondents in Italy, and the comment upon events in that land of beneficent dictatorship, are highly complimentary to Signor Mussolini and the Fascisti. Every despatch attests to the intense devotion of the Italian people to their wise ruler. This is not surprising, as the new Fascist regulations provide penalties of from five to fifteen years' imprisonment for any correspondent who ventures even mildly to criticize Fascism. And even newspaper correspondents cannot be expected to be deliriously eager to spend a goodly portion of their lives in Fascist jails.

Representation of Alberta Producers on the Vancouver Harbor Board Demanded by Second Calgary Conference

Conference Composed of Central Executive, Officers of U. F. A. Federal Constituencies and U. F. A. Federal Members Also Protests Against Raising of Grain Standards, and Asks Adequate Representation on Grain Standards Board—Opposes Any Reduction in Income Tax—Reaffirms Unanimously Former Recommendation That U.F.A. Members at Ottawa Preserve Identity as Group Unit—Conference May Be Annual Event

Laying strong emphasis on the necessity for retaining the identity of the U. F. A. group at Ottawa as a distinct unit, a Conference comprising the U. F. A. Central Executive, representatives of U. F. A. Federal Constituency Associations and the recently elected U. F. A. members of the House of Commons, unanimously re-affirmed in Calgary on November 18th, the resolution on this subject which was adopted at the Calgary Conference last July. In the meantime, it was stated, the resolution had been adopted by all the Federal Constituency Associations at their nominating Conventions. It will come before the supreme authority in the Association—the Annual Convention—in January next.

The Conference also adopted resolutions opposing any lowering of the income tax; demanding that Alberta producers' organizations be consulted before any appointment is made to the Vancouver Harbor Board; demanding that Alberta producers be given adequate representation on the Grain Standards Board; protesting against the raising of the grain samples used by the inspection department in the grading of wheat in the Calgary district; and recommending that in future there shall be an annual Conference of the U. F. A. Executive and Board, and representatives of the Federal Constituency Associations, and the Federal members, as soon as possible after the prorogation of Parliament.

CONFERENCE APPOINTS COMMITTEES

The Conference was called to order in Nolan's Hall at 10:30 by H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the Association, who called for nominations for chairman. Mr. Scholefield himself was thereupon unanimously elected as presiding officer of the Conference, there being no other nominations. W. N. Smith was elected Conference Secretary. A committee of four members—H. E. Spencer, M.P., R. Cates, H. C. McDaniel and J. K. Sutherland—was appointed to deal with order of business and resolutions, and the chairman and secretary and Robert Gardiner, M.P., were elected publicity committee. It was decided that any members of the Association upon being vouched for should be admitted to the Conference and given the privileges of the floor, but not of voting.

GRAVELY CONCERNED RE HARBOR BOARD APPOINTMENT

Calling attention to reports which had been published in the press concerning an appointment to the Vancouver Harbor Board, E. J. Garland, M.P., said that the farmers had noted with grave concern the manner in which (if these re-

ports were correct) the recommendations of Alberta bodies directly responsible to the people had been utterly ignored. It was desirable that immediate action should be taken in order to bring the

views of Alberta farmers before the Government before it was too late. The strongly worded resolution published above was subsequently drawn up, and passed unanimously on motion of

Resolutions of the November U.F.A. Conference

Identity of U. F. A. Group Unit

"Be it resolved, that this Conference reaffirm the following resolution passed at the U. F. A. July Conference:

"That this Conference recommends that every U. F. A. candidate be pledged to the Declaration of Principles passed at the Annual Convention of 1925, and that in accordance with the spirit and letter of this resolution, we recommend that the U. F. A. members at Ottawa preserve their identity as a U. F. A. group unit, and do not in any manner amalgamate or become part of any other party or group not organized on the same basis for political action as the U. F. A."—Carried unanimously.

Annual U. F. A. Conference

"That we recommend to the proper authorities that a conference composed of the U. F. A. Executive and Central Board, two representatives of each of the U. F. A. Federal Constituency Associations, and the U. F. A. members of the House of Commons, be held annually, at the earliest possible date following the prorogation of Parliament."—Carried unanimously.

Expenses of Conference

"That the Federal Constituency Associations shall bear the expenses of their delegates to the Annual Conference proposed in the foregoing resolution, and that the railway fares of the delegates be pooled."—Carried unanimously.

Representation on Vancouver Harbor Board

"Whereas, the wheat growers of Alberta are vitally interested in the personnel of the Vancouver Harbor Board, owing to the fact that they supply a major portion of the wheat passing through that port;

"And whereas, it is a matter of but common justice that Alberta wheat producers be represented on the Board;

"Therefore be it resolved, that the Alberta Government, the U. F. A. and the Alberta Wheat Pool be consulted before any appointment be made to said Board."—Carried unanimously.

Producer Representation on Grain Standards Board

"Whereas, the Province of Alberta is not adequately represented on the Grain Standards Board;

"And whereas, the standard samples of wheat furnished to the inspection offices in Alberta lead us to believe that practically no commercial grade wheat from Alberta was used in preparing these samples by the Grain Standards Board;

"This Conference requests that the wheat producers of Alberta be given adequate representation on the Board, to the end that the grades established by the said Board should be representative of commercial grades of wheat from all parts of the Province."—Carried unanimously.

Raising of Standard Samples

"This Conference emphatically protests against the raising of the standard samples used by the inspection department in the grading of our wheat in the Calgary inspection district."—Carried unanimously.

No Lowering of Income Tax

"That this Conference urges the necessity for the strongest opposition to any proposals for the abolition or reduction of the income tax, and is of the opinion that any revision of the income tax should be in an upward direction."—Carried unanimously.

Robert Gardiner, M.P., who pointed out that such appointments as that to the Board had always been made on the patronage basis. If through unsatisfactory appointments, money should be spent unwisely at the port of Vancouver, the Alberta farmers' costs of shipping grain by this route would be increased. It was directed that a copy of the resolution be sent by night wire to the Acting Prime Minister of Canada, and that copies be forwarded to the Alberta Government, the U. F. A. Central Office and the Wheat Pool Central Office.

PROPOSE CONFERENCE BE HELD ANNUALLY

All members of the Conference were agreed as to the desirability of holding an Annual Conference as soon as possible after the conclusion of the Parliamentary session. This would enable constituency officers to be placed in touch with the course of Parliamentary events, and would thus prove of immense benefit to both members and their constituents. It is proposed by the resolution that all members of the Central Board shall participate in the Conference.

LONG TERM FARM LOANS BILL

Discussion took place on the resolution of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in which the Long Term Farm Loans Bill, which was passed by the House of Commons and amended in the Senate, but failed to become law owing to dissolution, was described as "in no sense a solution of the problem and therefore unacceptable to the Council." Regret was expressed that the U.F.A. members had not been consulted before the Council took this action. A. F. Aitken, who was in the chair, in the temporary absence of Mr. Scholefield, when the matter was brought up, explained what had taken place at the Council meeting. At that time, he said, the U. F. A. members of the Council "lacked a good deal of information of the character which we have just received." They had no intention of taking a course which might imperil desirable legislation.

Mr. Garland explained at length the manner in which Farmer members had been instrumental in obtaining a Farm Loans Bill, and stated that while the bill was not perfect, it was a step in the right direction, which was well worth taking, and was all that could be obtained at the time. With the exception of one clause, Dr. Tory's recommendations had been accepted by the Government, and that clause the Farmer members had fought for.

A resolution, moved by Mr. Critchlow, to instruct the U. F. A. Federal members "to vote so as to preserve a solid group unit," was tabled after some discussion, the opinion of some delegates being that either the adoption or the rejection of this resolution might give rise to some misunderstanding. Many delegates felt that in view of the fact that the U. F. A. group was already instructed to act as a group unit at Ottawa, they could be trusted to carry out this instruction, without specific direction as to voting. The essential thing, thought one of the speakers, was that the U. F. A. members should not be a party to the formation of any other group unit whatsoever, though they would endeavor to co-operate with other groups. The U. F. A. members should organize as a group and

elect their officers, and then, if they found that they could co-operate with another group in matters of legislation, should do so, without, however, in any manner entering another Parliamentary organization.

PROTEST RAISING OF STANDARD SAMPLES

Strong criticism was expressed of the raising of the standard samples used in the Calgary inspection district in the grading of wheat. Grain which a month ago tested No. 3, it was pointed out, had later tested No. 4, because of a change in the standard samples received by the Calgary inspection officials. Why new samples had been substituted for the old it was impossible to find out.

The protest of the Conference was wired to the Grain Standards Board, copies being sent to other parties concerned.

A further resolution, requesting that the wheat producers of Alberta be given adequate representation on the Grain Standards Board, was adopted and wired to the Acting Prime Minister.

REVISE INCOME TAX UPWARD

In moving a resolution opposing the campaign now being launched looking to the reduction or abolition of the income tax, E. J. Garland, M.P. called attention to the vigorous propaganda which is now being carried on throughout Canada by those who seek the abolition of the tax.

It was regrettable that some Liberal newspapers were actively assisting this propaganda, thereby seeking to transfer to the shoulders of the masses of the people a large share of the burden of taxation which should properly be borne by the large income payer. It there were to be any revision of the income tax, it should be in an upward, not in a downward direction.

The following delegates were reported present:

Federal Constituency Associations

Acadia—R. Cates, Oyen, president; J. K. Sutherland, Hanna, secretary.

West Edmonton—W. C. Turnbull, Onoway, president.

MacLeod—H. F. Spencer, Parkland, secretary.

Wetaskiwin—Mrs. Winnifred Ross, secretary; J. E. Cook, Conjuring Creek, second vice-president.

Medicine Hat—Mrs. Angus Baker, secretary; John Fowle, Social Plains, acting for president.

Vegreville—J. M. Hughes, Vegreville, president; W. F. Shaw, Vegreville, secretary.

Peace River—H. Critchlow, Barrhead, president; J. Messmer, Freedom, secretary.

Red Deer—J. E. C. Oldford, Penhold, secretary; R. Pye, Penhold, president.

(Continued on page 30)

WHY I SUPPORT THE U.F.A.

By HUGH B. THOMAS, Edgerton

1. Because I believe in the golden rule: "Do unto others as you would be done by." In plain English we stand for a square deal.

2. Because I believe in the commandment: "Thou shalt not steal." We require a higher moral standard in politics. Honesty is the best policy. Public office is no exception.

3. Because I believe in liberty. We have reached that place in world history where despotism is intolerable whether forced upon us by an individual or a class. But liberty means responsibility. Responsibility is duty. "Democracy" is a meaningless word if the people do not rule. We must quickly choose which form of government we prefer.

4. Because I believe in toleration. The present period is known as the conference age. Men must confer and co-operate if misunderstanding is to be eliminated and friction reduced to a minimum.

5. Because I believe in progress. The world is in a constant state of transition. When anything ceases to progress decay sets in.

6. Because I believe in woman's suffrage. Woman is just as much a part of the Great Scheme as is man. We take pardonable pride in the fact that the farmers' movement has long since recognized this cardinal truth. Our stand has been fully justified by the splendid, helpful service that women have rendered to our organization and in Parliament.

7. Because I am opposed to special privilege. Any Government or business which favors monopoly or fears honest competition is not worthy of survival.

8. Because I believe in human fellowship and service. General Pershing has

said that service is the greatest gift to humanity. The U. F. A. has consistently and sincerely fostered this spirit since its inception.

9. Because we need a deeper and more abiding faith in our future. Antiquity and utopianism are members of the same class. The U. F. A. cares for the needs of today but does not neglect tomorrow.

10. Because we need to forge a connecting link between the present and future generations in order that young and old may meet on common ground in the great struggle for moral righteousness. We endeavor to supply a part of this training in our senior and junior organizations.

11. Because I abhor hypocrisy, greed, falsehood and selfishness. The U. F. A. fosters sincerity, generosity, truth and co-operation as worthy guides to a purer, brighter and better life.

12. Because we need an independent press. The press is a most powerful medium of advertising. Most of our large journals today reflect the will of plutocracy.

13. Because the only real help is self-help. There is no effective cure for tyranny except constant public interest. Oppression is the penalty of indifference.

14. Because the Canada of tomorrow must be built upon the firm rock of justice, equity, loyalty and unity, against which the waves of adversity and corruption may beat but cannot destroy. The U. F. A. encourages frankness, honesty and efficient administration as aids to that "self-respecting peace, the attainment of which is, and must ever be, the prime aim of a self-governing people," to quote from Roosevelt.

NEWS FROM THE ALBERTA WHEAT POOL HEAD OFFICE

A Page of Information for Members and Locals Edited by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

Pays \$1,000 Liquidated Damages for Breach of Pool Contract

Pool Takes Action Against Individual to Protect 38,000 Alberta Farmers, Whose Welfare Depends on Trustworthiness of Their Partners in Co-operative Marketing Enterprise

Halvig Holmburg, of Battle Bend, near Hardisty, paid \$1,000 liquidated damages for selling his wheat outside the Wheat Pool, he being a contract signer.

It was stated in the public press that Holmburg's excuse for his action was that he could not get enough money out of his first payment to meet his immediate obligations, his wheat being low-grade.

This statement is contrary to the facts as presented to the Wheat Pool. Mr. Holmburg refused to give any excuse and to answer any letter sent him from the Wheat Pool office, but it is generally understood that he was in comfortable circumstances.

The action taken by the Wheat Pool was inspired by the fact that the welfare of close to 38,000 Alberta farmers depends upon the integrity and trustworthiness of individual signers.

When a contract is broken the sufferers are the rest of the members of the Wheat Pool.

A contract is a contract whether it be an agreement for sale or a Wheat Pool contract.

Each signer must "keep the faith."

Why the Market in China and Japan Is Becoming Increasingly Important for the Canadian Wheat Pool

Wheat Worth Only One-third the Price of Rice, so Cherry Kingdom Wants to Sell Rice in Foreign Markets and Import Wheat for Home Consumption — Wheat Exports to China and Japan Grow

Japan is a good customer of the Canadian Wheat Pool and so is China.

George McIvor, Western Sales Manager, says the Pool sells six million bushels of wheat a year to Japan and four million bushels to China.

To the average person who always thinks of Japanese and Chinese as strictly rice eaters, the extent of wheat exports from Canada to those countries must come as a surprise.

But the explanation is simple as far as Japan is concerned at least. Wheat is worth one-third the price of rice. That is the whole crux of the situation.

Japan raises wonderful crops of rice, and it is to the advantage of the Cherry Kingdom to sell this high-priced rice in foreign markets and buy wheat for home consumption. This method maintains the balance of trade, a feature much sought after.

It is only within the last six years that Oriental countries have been importing wheat to any great extent. The business is increasing, however, and the Canadian Pool is hopeful of selling more wheat to our neighbors across the Pacific each year. That was the big reason of Mr. McIvor's recent trip to Japan and China.

There are 80 million Japanese and over 450 million Chinese. If only a small percentage of these people could be weaned from rice to wheat, Canadian wheat farmers need never worry about a

market; and Alberta farmers, with a fairly short haul to Pacific tidewater, would be doubly blessed.

POOL NOTES

BROADCAST THIS OVER YOUR RADIO

The wheat farmers of Alberta, Pool or non-Pool, can be definitely assured of one thing.

That is: If the Wheat Pool ever did go down the Grain Trade will extend no quarter!

You will then be at the mercy of forces whose activities have always been, and always will be, supremely selfish.

Once you are down it will be a case of "no holds barred."

With a crop like last year, the third largest ever raised in the world, you will be looking to the right of the decimal mark for your "average grain price" and reaching for the red ink in making your trial balance.

Keep out of the clutches of the grain trade!

Be loyal to your Wheat Pool

WHEAT POOL BRINGS MORE CASH TO THE HOME

The Royal Bank of Canada, in its monthly letter, claims that Canadian far-

mers are getting a better ratio of prices than are those of the United States.

The Canadian Wheat Pool can claim a great deal of credit for this satisfactory condition.

The pooling system returns more wealth to the producer and less falls into the hands of market intermediaries.

Is it not better for the country merchants, city merchants, implement dealers, professional men and manufacturers to have wealth thus widespread?

And is it not immeasurably better for the farmer to get a greater percentage of the wealth produced by the labor of his hands?

THE PROBLEM OF THE NON-POOLER

The Wheat Pool has to contend with the problem of the non-pooling farmer.

In raising the average price of wheat for members of the Pool, the non-pooler also benefits.

Occasionally individual farmers, not members of the Pool, can beat Pool prices. The Pool pays THE BEST AVERAGE PRICE and not a HIGH PRICE FOR SOME and a LOW PRICE FOR OTHERS.

When a non-pooler happens to beat the Pool price he declaims his coup from the housetops. He forgets that without the Pool he would be a very small voice crying in the wilderness.

When the Dark Tobacco Pool fell through and prices dropped to hard-pan the most indignant of them all was the non-pooler, if you please! He thought the Pool, which had held the price up with no assistance on his part, was pursuing a very ill-advised policy in going out of business.

The moral to deduce is: Stay with Your Wheat Pool!

HAVE OATS TESTED

Realizing that a serious shortage of seed oats exists in many districts in the Province, efforts to meet the situation have been made jointly by the Provincial and Dominion Departments of Agriculture. The efforts have been directed towards conserving the supply of seed oats obtainable in the Province, and towards bringing the farmers to a proper realization of the situation.

A complete survey of Central and Northern Alberta has been made by W. J. Stephen, Field Crops Commissioner, of the Provincial Government, and in the southern part by G. M. Stewart, of the Dominion Seed Branch.

It is found that while the shortage of seed oats will be serious in many districts, some districts will have a surplus, and steps are now being taken to test out the germinating qualities of what oats are available.

The Department of Agriculture urges all farmers who have oats which they expect will make seed, to secure an immediate germination test, in order that they may settle at once the question as to whether they will require seed from outside sources or not.

The Department also urges those farmers who will definitely require seed

oats to place their orders at once with their local elevators. This is to obviate the shipment out of the Province of oats which might otherwise be used in the Province for seed. If the seed oats available in the Province are stored by the local elevators and not shipped out of the Province, the situation can be taken care of. In fairness to the elevator companies who have agreed to store seed oats, farmers needing the seed should place their orders at once.

Farmers who wish to secure registered seed oats should apply at once to the Field Crops Branch, Department of Agriculture, Edmonton.

WARM WELCOME TENDERED TO PRESIDENT WOOD

(Continued from page 1)

think I have a full appreciation of what this meeting means."

After his tour of 25,000 miles, in which he had seen much that was new and strange, much that was remote from the life of the people of the Canadian prairies, and, in Australia a civilization closely resembling our own, he returned to Alberta, he said, firmer than ever in the conviction that the movement which has been inaugurated by the farmers and farm women of this Province is going to be felt around the globe; that the people of Alberta have made a contribution which no other people in the world have made towards the building up of a finer social order.

HAVE BROKEN SHACKLES IN ALBERTA

After describing the state of virtual slavery and social degradation from which the people of China sooner or later must free themselves—because the present condition is intolerable—President Wood declared: "So far as our citizenship was concerned in Alberta fifteen years ago, we were just as shackled as those Chinamen are today in some other things. We have broken those shackles today, and we stand free citizens capable of exercising our own citizenship in our own way and doing it systematically and as intelligently as we have developed capacity for doing it. And I don't know any other people in the world that have done that. We have made a start in Alberta in a way that nobody else has done in the world."

VICE-PRESIDENT STRIKES KEYNOTE OF GATHERING

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-president of the Association, who presided as toastmaster in the few brief and happy remarks with which he opened the proceedings of the evening, struck a note which brought from the assembled members of all branches of the Association, an immediate and whole-hearted response.

"Composed as it is of the U. F. A. in all its activities," he said, "this is a most notable gathering, and it is probable that we shall not see its like again for some time to come. We have here members of the Provincial Cabinet, Provincial and Federal members, and representatives of the Wheat Pool, the Dairy Pool, the Livestock Pool and the Egg and Poultry Pool; the Board of Directors of the U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. all gathered to extend a hearty welcome to the Grand Old Man of Alberta,"—a remark which was greeted with prolonged applause from all parts of the hall.

Later, when Premier Brownlee proposed the toast of the guest of the evening, the assembly joined in "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," and gave three ringing cheers and a tiger for President Wood.

During the course of the evening an excellent musical program, arranged by the Wheat Kernel, was given by Miss Margaret Atherton, George Barrs, Max Bishop and Joan Tregillus Flood, all members of the staff organization of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

STEPHEN LUNN PROPOSES CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING

In rising to propose the toast of "Co-operative Marketing," Stephen Lunn, of the U. F. A. Central Executive, remarked that he could not have been given a pleasanter job. "In Alberta," he said, "great strides have been made in co-operative marketing enterprise, and this has been largely due to the splendid work of the U. F. A. organization. But for that organization, it would not have been possible to 'put over' the Pools as we have been able to do."

Mr. Lunn said that the first co-operative marketing contract was signed in his home district of Pincher Creek. The Wheat Pool had followed, and had "gone over splendidly," while the other Pools were also making good progress. Co-operative marketing would prove the farmers' salvation.

PLACED RESPONDENT IN "QUANDARY"

A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., responding to the toast, humorously remarked that he had been placed in a quandary because he had just been reading somebody's remarks about "dominating" and "self-seeking", and evidently these terms must apply to all the people present (laughter). There was nothing mysterious about co-operative marketing, he added. In every industry, when massed production came, orderly marketing had been found necessary and inevitable. In Alberta, the farmers had been particularly fortunate in having their own organization, built up by themselves—the U. F. A.—to launch their Pool enterprises, and its power would be behind them in carrying the Pools to success. If the U. F. A. stood for anything, it was to make the country prosperous. If co-operation was to be a success it would be necessary to teach its doctrine.

PROPHECIES WHICH HAD PROVED FALSE

Declaring that he proposed the toast of "The Provincial and Federal Members," with a feeling of great satisfaction, H. C. McDaniel, of the Central Executive, said: "When the U. F. A. went into politics, there were a great many who said that this action would wreck the organization. We have been in politics now for seven years, and there is no evidence yet of the U. F. A. being wrecked. Our members are alert and wise in their legislation. They have set up governments and they have even gone so far as to upset governments." (laughter). In the method which they had followed in the selection and election of representatives, the Alberta farmers had introduced a new leaven into our political life. "I shall not be surprised," concluded Mr. McDaniel, "if this movement grows in strength until it overflows the confines of this Province."

FARMERS WHO HAVE "GROWN" BUT NOT "SWOLLEN"

After the kind things which had been said about the legislative representatives, said Hon. R. G. Reid, replying for the Provincial members, he was at a loss to know how to reply. The gathering was a splendid, a memorable one. A member of the Government who was one of the most recent recruits had been overheard to remark during the evening, of the Association—"Salt of the earth."

Farmers had been taken virtually from the plow to guide the destinies of the great Province of Alberta. There was the danger that they would not be fully equipped. While they had proved just about as perfect as possible, Mr. Reid added with a smile, amid laughter, they were, he must admit, not quite perfect.

Referring to the old saying that every man who takes public office either "swells or grows," Mr. Reid said one of the greatest things about the farmers of Alberta (as he was speaking as one of the Provincial members, he would leave them out) was that they had grown, rather than swollen.

Ten years ago, who could have predicted that it would have been possible to have such a gathering as this, representing as it did the U. F. A. in all its activities, political, economic and industrial—including the Wheat Pool, the Livestock Pool, the Dairy Pool and the Egg and Poultry Pool—not to mention the Claypool? (laughter).

"We have been a part of this great growth," concluded the Provincial Treasurer. "We have been called upon to accept a great responsibility; we have done our best in a proper way, and as one of the Provincial members I feel it a great privilege to be able to serve the organization which we all revere and the Province, which we all love."

GARDINER RESPONDS FOR FEDERAL MEMBERS

"We are gathered here, on this notable occasion, to do honor to a man whom we all love and revere," said Robert Gardiner, M.P., in rising to respond in behalf of the U. F. A. members of the House of Commons. "Let me utter a word of warning. It has been rumored or whispered that our President has got a new vision in life—to organize the Chinese people (laughter). I am not sure that we can spare him from Alberta, but at the same time, in view of the fact that organization is his pet theory and his great triumph. I am not sure that he could not organize even the Chinese successfully." (Cheers.)

Mr. Gardiner went on to say that a serious anomaly existed in the Canadian Parliament in that while one House—the Commons—was on a fairly democratic basis, and could at least be made democratic by the action of the people, the other House—the Senate—was one of the most autocratic bodies in the world. This undoubtedly did hamper the members who were trying to obtain constructive legislation, and the fact should not be forgotten by the people.

ONE OF THE PECULIARITIES OF A "PECULIAR LOT"

"The U. F. A. members," continued the member, "are a rather peculiar lot; in fact we are supposed to have peculiar ideas. And one of the most peculiar is that we believe in co-operation in politics the same as in the field of econom-

ics. People in certain parts of Canada cannot conceive of co-operation in politics. It is so foreign to their nature, to their experience, that they think we are not quite so well balanced as we ought to be. After the last general election we had an opportunity to show the possibility of co-operation, and I think we did that very effectively. At least, I hope we did. I hope that in the future we will have co-operation among the citizens of Canada to produce that legislation which is required to meet the situation of today and of the future, just the same as we co-operate on the economic field.

TRIBUTE TO MASTER MIND OF ORGANIZATION

"Another tribute to our Chief. I remember very well being in the U. F. A. offices just a few days prior to his departure. And many of the people in the offices were very much exercised because he was going to be away during the Federal election campaign. But the result demonstrated that he has done his work admirably. Even though he was separated from us by thousands of miles, the gospel that he has preached so ardently for so many years was carried out by the people who had accepted that gospel, and carried out splendidly, to such an extent that we now have more members in Parliament than ever before. It was a fine tribute to the master mind of our organization."

WOMAN'S CONTRIBUTION TO OUR SOCIAL LIFE

Proposing the toast to "The Ladies", P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., spoke of the vitally important contribution which had been made by the women of Alberta in bringing our social and political life to its present level. Suffering, almost beyond words, had been borne by thousands of the pioneer women of this Province, in order that a better day might come for their children. The raising of the standards of public honor, the new conception of politics as a constructive effort on the part of the people themselves to improve their own lot, owed much to the women of Alberta. If there had been lacking the receptive minds of the women of the Province, it was doubtful whether so great a development of the co-operative movement as was now taking place, could have been possible. The speaker believed that the day was not far distant when women would insist upon greater attention being paid to the progressive improvement of the quality of our people, through conscious control.

MRS. PARLBY REPLIES TO TOAST

In a graceful speech in reply, Hon. Mrs. Parlby said it had been charged in some quarters that women had been seeking to help the movement upon "wrong lines", but she felt much gratified since Mr. Enzenauer had said so many nice things about them. "I want to assure you," she said, "that we are not nearly so bad as we are painted; that although we do go into public life, we want to work with you to make the world better for the human race. We want to help you in your co-operative marketing activities, and in all the various activities of the movement. We like you to think of us as comrades, and as other human beings who are trying to help the world to progress along the better way."

BROWNLEE PROPOSES "OUR GUEST"

Permit me, in the first place, (said Premier Brownlee, in rising to propose the health of "Our Guest") to express the very great pleasure it gives me personally to be here this evening and to take part in this very enjoyable gathering, and at the same time to congratulate those who had the happy idea that brought this gathering into being, and also congratulate them for the remarkable success that has attended their efforts.

Your chairman has suggested that this is the toast of the evening, as indeed it should be. As one other speaker has said, I have been wondering ever since I was requested to propose this toast just why I should be called upon to do so. I am quite sure that if those in charge of the program, as I would have done, had called upon one of the ladies present to propose the toast, they could have done far more justice to the subject. I am sure that they could have spoken with greater feeling of the handsomeness of the man in question. They could have described in a better way the noble expanse of brow; they could have pictured the winning smile, the lovely disposition. Those things are forbidden as between man and man, and, in any event, I am under strict orders tonight from our worthy President that I am not to say anything of a flattering nature and nothing that will bring the blush to his face. (laughter). And so I have made an arrangement with Mrs. Gunn, who sits beside me, that she is to watch the face of our guest and if at any time she should see the beginning of a blush she is to pull my coat so I will know that it is time for me to stop.

INTIMATE FRIENDSHIP OF MANY YEARS.

In trying to decide why I was called upon, I have rather come to the conclusion that it is because for many years, probably as many as any person in the room, I have enjoyed a friendship very intimate with our guest. During that time I have had the pleasure of being in his company and discussing problems of various kinds with him, of arguing with him, at times of almost fighting with him, but always coming to agreement in the end. I have had the privilege of playing Canfield with him; and if any of you wish to see Mr. Wood at his best, I suggest to you that you visit him at his room some evening when he is dressed for extreme comfort, and watch him enjoy a game of Canfield or rummy. He is a poor player, of course. He loses many a nickle in the course of an evening. Once in a while he wins a nickle, and if you could see the smile of satisfaction that comes to his face when he wins a nickle, you would see our President in one of his lighter moods. (laughter).

I have had the pleasure of travelling through the country with him, of taking part in discussions on the public platform; I have even had the pleasure of sleeping with him, and I will leave it to you, ladies and gentlemen, if it is not the very limit and supreme measure of friendship that a man can sleep with another and be kept awake all night by his snoring and remain on good speaking terms.

Ladies and gentlemen, because of these many years of intimate association with our guest of this evening, I presume that those who had the program in hand felt that possibly I could lay bare some characteristics of our guest and that I might suggest, from experience, some of the things which I have found in my association with him, which I have found worthy of emulation and which I believe are the reasons for the remarkable success that has attended his efforts in connection with the U. F. A. organization.

Before I come to deal with that, may I be pardoned if I refer to the introduction by Lord Bryce to his recent work on Modern Democracies, when he points out that in the last hundred years we have made remarkable strides. A hundred years ago, only in one small corner was any attempt made at democracy. Since then we have come to the point where practically every country attempts to set up democratic government, and today you would hardly find anyone to dispute that the best form of government is the democratic form. It is no longer a subject for discussion, it is an accepted fact.

OUR FUNCTION TO APPLY PRINCIPLES IN PRACTICE

The problem now is to shape ourselves and our method of life and our method of government in such a way as to bring out the best form of democratic life and democratic government and we work to that ideal of the greatest good to the greatest number. Now, if we should attempt to analyze those reasons that work together for the perfection of national life, we will find many things to discuss. The influence of the church would be a subject for discussion for a longer time than I have at my disposal this evening. The influence of the school is a big subject. When I have thought of these things I have preferred to bring this subject down to our own Province of Alberta, and to our citizenship in this Province. I find certain things duplicated in other parts of Western Canada it is true, and yet I think they have reached a perfection of organization in this Province that I think has not been attained in any other Province. I refer to that organization which has taken the form of the United Farmers of Alberta and the other organizations which have come from the parent association.

CAUSE OF THE DEEPEST SATISFACTION

I was first brought in contact with the United Farmers of Alberta in 1913; before President Wood became president of the organization. I have wondered if there was one person in Alberta at that time, however wide his imagination might have been, who could imagine that in a decade the measure of its influence in working out those principles of democratic government and democratic life in which we all believe would be so great. I take the time this evening to speak of this thing because I believe if you asked our guest tonight what is the thing that has caused him the greatest satisfaction, I think it would not be the love and respect that the people of Alberta hold him in, but the organization and its influence in building up in the Province of Alberta the type of citizenship that I think is just a little bit higher than the type of citizenship in other parts of the Dominion, and for that matter probably in the world.

THE INSPIRATION AND RALLYING POINT

I remember travelling in the train recently with a man from a neighboring Province and he said that as compared with the standard of political morality in other Provinces, Alberta's standard was as the driven snow. Probably there was some exaggeration. But in contributing to that high standard, you must give a very high place to the United Farmers of Alberta. You cannot have a great movement like the United Farmers of Alberta unless you have a rallying point for that movement. You cannot have the outgrowth of a great political movement unless you have a rallying point for that movement. You cannot have branching out from that movement the great business organizations we have in Alberta unless you have some great central rallying point, and I think we all agree that he has been the great inspiration, the rallying point about whom the people of the Province have been glad to gather in the last ten years, and it is because of that strong inspiring rallying point that we have had the United Farmers of Alberta and those other movements that have originated from it.

In saying what I am about to say I am not given to idle flattery, but I have asked myself this question, as I have enjoyed this close association with our guest for so many years: What is his contribution, what is there that he can hand down to the younger men, the men around these tables today, who must carry on the torch when he passes on—what is the lesson that he gives to us, what are these things that he gives to us?

My mind goes back to a few lines from Henry Van Dyke:

"Four things a man must learn to do,
If he would keep his record true:
To think without confusion, clearly;
To love his fellow men sincerely.
To act from honest motives, purely;
To trust in God and Heaven securely."

If I were a preacher this evening I would take that as a text. I am not going to take any time in dealing with two of the thoughts in these lines. What a man's belief is I am prepared to leave to the broad acceptance of his own conscience. I am not going to dwell on the line, that he must think without confusion, clearly; and yet I think that those gathered here and remembering the contributions that our President has made in his annual addresses and at other times, would agree that he can measure up and measure up very well, to the thought in that line.

ONE OF THE GREAT SECRETS

But passing on to what I think is more important, "to love his fellow men sincerely." Ladies and gentlemen, in my humble judgment, no man can make a great contribution to the welfare of his fellow men, no man can build strongly and truly who does not love his fellow man sincerely. I know at times we become discouraged, we find that as we have been working for certain things that what we have visioned so clearly is not accepted generally by the public. We are subjected to criticism and sometimes very unfair criticism. There may be times when a man in the position of our President, working for the things that he sees so clearly, and seeing the indifference of many of the people, may feel

that Jack is very much of an ass and Jill is not very much better. And yet how often have I heard him say, "Brownlee, the people are all right." And that has been in my opinion one of the great secrets of his life. And when some of us are impatient he has been content to look and see the steady development as pictured by the poet when he says:

"For while the tired waves, vainly
breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creek and inlet
making
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.
"And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the
light;
In front the sun climbs slow, how slowly,
But westward, look, the land is bright."

COLORS WHICH MERGE INTO RAINBOW OF HOPE

In the five years in which I have acted as Attorney-General of this Province I have seen humanity passing before me in many of those colors. And I have often thought how varied are those colors. We see colors that we do not like, we see beautiful colors, and those colors gradually merge into a rainbow of hope. Humanity has been compared to a great instrument of a thousand strings swept by a master hand. Sometimes we hear that which seems to be confusing; sometimes we hear a discord. And yet I think it is but the tuning of the string, the building of perfection, and we look to that time when humanity, purged of ignorance and coming to that design which must come to mankind when it has fulfilled its mission, will give to this world a melody and a harmony such as we have never dreamed of up to this time. The love of humanity—and if a man loves his fellow man, then it also is true that he becomes one of his fellowmen. And one of the things that I believe the people of this Province have seen in our President is that he is one of themselves, and anyone may come to him and receive such advice and such assistance as he is able to give.

"To act from honest motives, purely." I place that on an equal footing with the thought in the other line. The man who succeeds today and becomes the inspiration of his fellow men must at all times be held by them to act from honest motives, purely. Is there anyone here tonight that will deny the truth of what I say? If you will go up and down the Province and speak to the farmers who have been glad to look upon Mr. Wood as their leader for so many years and ask them why, you will receive the reply, because through all this time he has never tried to enrich himself at the expense of the farmers of the Province; he has never yet allowed personal interests to sway him one moment from that ideal course which he has set for himself, but at all times he has been struggling and working and working and struggling in honesty and sincerity and devotedly to further the interests of the people of this Province, and his own personal interests have all been relegated to the background. And we are here this evening to do honor to this man who has done so much and meant so much to the people of this Province and has meant so much in the life of the Province. He is in the position of the happy workman that, proud of his work and looking for-

ward to that ideal which will only come when

"And only the Master shall pay us,
And only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money,
And no one shall work for fame.

"But each for the joy of the working,
And each in his separate star
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It,
For the God of Things as They Are."

Ladies and gentlemen, I give you the toast to our guest!

PRESIDENT WOOD'S REPLY

On rising to reply, President Wood was received with prolonged applause. Cheer after cheer greeted him, and he was much moved as he began to speak.

I cannot find words this evening to express the appreciation for what I see before me, he said. In the first place, I cannot understand what it all means. I don't know why it has been done. I have been away from this Province, from these people, the Province I love, the people I love, for almost a third of a year, and the good God above knows that my cup of joy was full when I returned. This is all superfluous. I had all that I could assimilate before that. But with this added I feel lost. I feel helpless to speak intelligently before you of my appreciation. I still don't know just what it means. But I certainly do hope that I am able to appreciate it for its full value.

"GIVEN MORE THAN MY SHARE"

We all have our pleasures in life, our troubles in life, but some way, somehow, by some mysterious working of some mysterious thing, when it comes to the very best things there are in life that people can give to a fellow being, I think that I have been given more than my share. But I appreciate it, I can assure you.

Now I suppose that I am expected to talk to you, I presume something about my trip; I don't know what you want, I don't know what you expect. I certainly haven't had time to think about what I should say or what it would be appropriate for me to say or what you wanted me to say, and all I can talk to you about will be the trip that I have had the privilege of taking during the last four months.

Now to make a speech of that trip would be to make a speech about 25,000 miles long. I don't know how long in the matter of time it would take, but I certainly cannot cover the ground very fully. But before going into that subject I want to thank the different individuals for some kindly things that they have said, I want to thank my old friend and disciple, Mr. Brownlee, for some of the kindly things that he has said; but I must say that there is a little bit of bad feeling in me, a little bit of bitterness on account of one thing that I have learned after many years. I really didn't know that he was not asleep and knew that he was keeping me awake.

I don't know really how to talk to you about the trip that we have had. I presume you all know that in company with Mr. McIvor we touched the Orient first at Yokohama in Japan and worked on up through the country to the other side

and left at some place—Shimonoseki or some such name. Of course that was all new to us. All new to me entirely. The rickshaw was new. The sedan was new. Everything was new. The people were new. And we could only take it in in a very partial way. We could only get the skeleton of things. We could not retain the details. I could not, but there were many things of interest. The Japanese are a wonderful people. They are different from the other Orientals. They are keeping in touch with the great trend of progress that is going on today, especially in the world of trade. They are a sentimental people. And under the right conditions they are a very kindly people. I certainly was never better treated than we were treated in Japan. The lavishness of hospitality was only limited by our capacity to absorb. There was not a minute during the day from before we left the ship until we were aboard the ship that we were departing on, that we did not have two or three or half a dozen people to take care of us, entertain us and show us all, that we could see in the length of time that we were there.

LOVE TO ENTERTAIN IN NATIVE WAYS

I might tell you something about some of the customs of the people. Some of the institutions of the people. Some of the things that they emphasize. And so on. We were entertained, as I said, to the very limit of our capacity. One of their greatest pleasures is to entertain guests in their own Japanese native fashion. They entertain modernly, as modern aristocracy entertains. And they can be just as aristocratic and conform to all the modern requirements of aristocracy as well as anybody in the world. But they don't like it nearly as well as they do the other. They do love to entertain their guests in their own native ways. They were very anxious to show us all of the things that they are holding on to with one hand while they are reaching out with the other for all the modern progress in commerce. They loved to show us their sacred places. There are many things that are sacred to the Japanese. They have their sacred gates, sacred trees, sacred bridges, and many different sacred trees. Of course they reach the climax in that in the dragon which I presume many of you don't believe in the reality of. And they have many places that are very, very interesting. They took us to a place they call Nikko, and there is a saying, almost a proverb in Japan. "Never speak the word magnificence until you have seen Nikko." There they have the shrines, many little temples—they don't have any great magnificent temples, they don't seem to want magnificence at all in buildings. There they have the greatest display of barbaric art that I have ever seen in my life by far. You can hardly conceive of the amount of it, the art in the way of the images and the sacred things, monkeys and lions and bears that they have carved in images, and then along with that—that magnificent barbaric art—they have the most magnificent tree growth I have ever seen.

INITIATED INTO MANY MYSTERIES

There are certain ceremonies you have to conform to before you enter the portals of the outer temples, and we watched our step, or rather their step, and whatever they did we did and I presume we got pretty close to the holy of holies,

I don't know. I don't know how many of the different mysteries we have been initiated into, but we saw just about all of it I think, and what we didn't see we heard; we heard the dragon speak for one thing. At another place they have a shrine that is very extensive and very much decorated. This is at the old capital of 500 or 600 years back, I think. And at that place in addition to the shrines they have the sacred deer, some 2,500 sacred deer, all very tame, and one of the entertainments of guests there is to buy little cakes that are sold very, very cheaply and feed them to these sacred deer. They never kill the sacred deer, but in the spring just before the shedding of the horns they saw them off and make of them all sorts of ornaments and souvenirs, some of them very beautiful.

I believe that at Nara they have a very remarkable stream. They run a kind of a flat boat down this stream for ten or twelve miles of rapids, and it is between two very high walls of solid rock, from 800 to 1,000 feet high. The stream is very narrow and some of the rapids are very rapid indeed and to come down this stream you take an automobile and drive up about 20 miles and then take the boat. It was a very enjoyable experience, and very beautiful scenery. Another place that was very interesting was Kiota. The capital was moved from Nara to Kiota several hundred years ago and finally removed to Tokio, where it is at the present time. Now we heard many wonderful tales about these places, and what we would call superstition. All religions that we don't believe in are called superstitions. But the Japanese have a very peculiar religion. I don't understand much about it, but it is partly ancestor worship.

BUSINESS FIRM IS OLD "FAMILY COMPACT"

One of the big firms that we went to see, (a firm we are selling wheat to), is one of the oldest business institutions in Japan. It is not a commercial company as we understand the term. It is really an old family compact. The Mitsui family. I don't know how many members of the family there are at the present time, but when a member of the family becomes of age they swear him into this compact. They administer a very sacred oath in the presence of the spirits of their illustrious ancestors.

A great emperor who was reigning at the time of the Russo-Japanese war—and to give you some idea of the attitude of the people in regard to these things—one of the great military leaders during the war, when the emperor died soon after the war, the military leader committed suicide to join him immediately in the spirit world.

The Japanese are really a wonderful people, a very wonderful people. And the world is going to hear from them some of these days. I don't know just how nor where, but the world is going to know that the Japanese race lives on the same globe as we do.

ABSOLUTE SQUALOR IN KOREA

From Japan we crossed the gulf into Korea. We just saw it from the car window, but there we saw more evidence of poverty than we had seen anywhere. We didn't see maybe the misery of the people that we had seen some places in Japan; the people in Korea seemed to be more carefree, but the places that they lived in represented the most absolute squalor, the very minimum of shelter.

We saw no evidence of wealth until we reached the capital city. We were told by some parties at the station when we got on the train to go away, that that morning at least 20 prisoners had been brought in that had been captured by the Japanese constabulary, and they were on board and were put into prison. I might follow that up by the remarkable coincidence that in coming back on the ship a party got to telling me about seeing 20 Chinese bandits beheaded at this place. I asked about the matter, and they were evidently the men that had arrived the morning that we passed through there.

LARGER FARMS IN MANCHURIA

We went on to Manchuria and back down to the Yellow Sea; through Manchuria we saw a different system of farming. The farms are larger, the principal product there was some kind of a non-saccharine cane, the seed of which was used as a kind of rice, and there were great areas of that, quite a bit of corn, but not much wheat. They have quit raising so much wheat as they used to. One year during the war Manchuria exported about 20 million bushels of wheat, but she has ceased functioning as a wheat producing country.

We went to Tientsin. We hoped to go to Peking, and we were very much disappointed that it was impossible. It is one of the wonder places of the world. The architecture of the city and the things that are there are said by many tourists to make it the most wonderful and the most attractive place to visit in the world.

We didn't go for two reasons. With our itinerary as we had prearranged it we only had a couple of days to spend there, and when we got there we found that one of those had been cut out by a change in some railroad schedule. And another reason we didn't go—they had captured a train between Tientsin and Peking a couple of days before and taken at least one prisoner, and we thought we were needed too badly in Alberta to take the trip. (Laughter.)

From Tientsin we worked on down to Shanghai. We didn't see any fighting, but we saw quite a few evidences of the warfare, if you call it warfare that was going on at that time in China.

Our train was not quite full of soldiers, but there were plenty of them, and they were the worst specimens of soldiers imaginable. They were very arrogant; everything in the train seemed to be at their command and they behaved very disagreeably to the passengers, not by any actual violence but by taking possession of more of the space in the train than they were entitled to. They were with us down on to Nanking, where we crossed the river. We proceeded by train to Shanghai. Shanghai is a great city. The modern part of the town is very modern and there are some fine business institutions there, and we stopped at I think the finest hotel I was ever in. We went on down to Hongkong and were there several days and from there we went to Manila.

RATHER ORGANIZE CHINA THAN HAVE WORLD'S WEALTH

Now I couldn't undertake to tell you about China. Somebody jokingly said this evening that I was thinking about organizing China. I am not thinking about organizing China. But if I could do it, there is a job there to do. If I could do that, I had rather do that than

to have all the wealth in this world, or all the wealth in all the other worlds, no matter how many there are.

To see the conditions there—that 400 million human beings, representing the greatest degree of confusion, poverty, squalor, misery, degradation—is the most heart-breaking thing I have ever seen in my life. It is simply unthinkable, and if there is any solution to bring order out of that mass of confusion, I cannot have any conception of what that solution is. I believe it is going to be done and I believe it for one reason only—it has got to be done. And it is going to go on until something—until that dammed up mass of misery, brutality, degradation, is going to break loose some time, some way, and what is going to happen no man in this world knows. I certainly don't.

CONTRASTS IN NATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

There is one thing about the Chinese entirely different from the Japanese. When it comes to many things the Japanese are the most practical people I ever saw. You know that by their trade, by the way they carried on a great war just after they had emerged from barbarism pure and simple. They are going forward with great strides; they are practical; they can assimilate what other people have developed more quickly than any other people in the world, I presume, and they are not a bit bashful and they feel penned up. On the other hand, you take the Chinese, and of that 400 million human beings I don't know how many, I would say at least one-half of them are reduced to the level, to the status of beasts of burden. And the only thing that makes life possible for these people under these conditions is to sink to the level of beasts. And they have sunk to it. Now the outstanding characteristic of the Chinese seems to be an absolute lack of any practical capacity. We talked to some highly educated Chinese.

IDEALISTIC REFORMERS, BUT WITH NO PLAN

At one entertainment we met a couple of other highly educated, highly developed, Chinese men. One of them was a national character; he had held some important position in the nation. He had had a great deal of experience and in the conversation I brought up the subject of the reorganization, the regeneration, of China. These men were all, so far as the spirit was concerned, the most earnest social reformers, but upon our trying to bring them out as to some suggestion of policy they didn't have the slightest shred of a policy. They have the vision, but they had no plan, and they didn't seem to realize that the plan was necessary. It was just a sentimental proposition and on that basis they were looking forward to dealing with this situation that exists there. One of these men was a graduate of Pennsylvania University. We met another Chinese gentleman (because they are gentlemen) equally educated, equally polished, and equally earnest. He was beginning to make a rearrangement of his business affairs with the purpose of devoting his life to reform work, and he didn't show the slightest indication that he realized that there was anything at all practical in the purpose; it was purely a sentimental matter.

A TYPICAL STREET INCIDENT IN CHINA

Now just another little incident, to show the conditions. As we were driving from the station down to the hotel in Hongkong I happened to look out and I saw a coolie with his hand up before his face, rather dodging back, and I looked, and there was a man standing; there was evidently some altercation and the coolie evidently expected to be struck, and almost instantly the man began to slap him in the face. The coolie offered no resistance, but just simply tried to keep away from the other man. Well, you can imagine something of the feeling that a human being would have to see that sort of thing going on; but inside of two days after seeing some of the actions of those coolies themselves in their dealings with other people I almost lost my sympathy. On the other hand these people, as I have said, are down to the status of beasts of burden, and they have been actually reduced to beasts. Life would be absolutely and utterly impossible to these people with an appreciation of real human sentiment. The human sentiment has got to be killed along with the possibility of them living like human beings.

AS FINE A SPIRIT AS ANY IN THE WORLD

Analyzing as best we can the conditions, seeing the lack of any practical vision of these people, we can understand why they have never been able to carry on even what would be called respectable warfare. They can only carry on a kind of an outlawry; they haven't the practical capacity, but I believe from what I saw of those people who had had a chance to develop their intellects to become polished gentlemen, my impression of the men that I saw at that time is that they are as kindly, have as a beautiful a spirit, as any people. I believe they inherited the fundamental spirit of the Chinese and that that spirit is as fine as any in the world; and if they had a chance to organize and to live normal lives, I believe there would be no finer people in the world than they are, but the great Lord only knows how that thing is going to be done.

THE CAREFREE CHILDREN OF MANILA

Now from there we went on down to Manila. There we saw another variety of the yellow race. I won't undertake to analyze these people. They were semi-savages, just emerging from barbarism. They didn't seem to me to be a bad kind of people at all. But there was one thing that I noticed there that gave me the greatest degree of pleasure. Driving out in the country past the children, they might be stripped stark naked, but when you passed they would look up with a carefree expression and nine times out of ten with a smile. The children in China don't do that. The children in China, from the time they are six years old develop that hard, hopeless expression. It is rare that you see a pleasant smile on the face of a Chinese child.

Going back just a little and comparing the Japanese and Chinese. We saw the Japanese coolies in the rice fields, little patches of rice—I believe they raise the best rice in the world. I heard somebody recently say that the Japanese raised rice and sold it and bought cheap wheat. They also do that. But passing through these fields where these people were

down on their hands and knees in the flooded rice fields, mud and slush and slop, crawling there on their hands and knees (you never see them working standing up) getting the very last spear of grass out of the rice, I never saw a half a dozen of them look up at the train. Over in China, I don't think I saw a half a dozen of the Chinese coolies at work that didn't look at the train. That will give you some little suggestion of the different temperament.

Now, the Filipinos were very much more carefree. It is easy for them to live; they need very little clothing, they need very little shelter, and the children all looked well fed, and while they may be naked they were happy and carefree.

It was here that Mr. McIvor left me, and I never knew before what good company McIvor was. If ever I hated to see a fellow go away I sure hated to see George McIvor leave me at Manila. And he felt just as bad as I did. That was the only satisfaction I got out of it.

ALMOST AS BEAUTIFUL AS ALBERTA SUNSETS

From there I went down south and just in passing (a little sentimentality), I saw some sunsets around the equator there that were sure worth seeing. I cannot describe them, but they were beautiful. Pretty nearly as beautiful as some of our very best Alberta sunsets, and there are some features there that we don't have.

We landed at another little place and took on a quarter million feet of lumber that was going on down into Australia. It is one of their exports, a wood that takes on a very high polish. Then we went on and saw the only rubber plantations that I saw on the trip, and nothing remarkable about them except that I hadn't seen them before. Our next stop was at Thursday Island, and there we saw some of the Australian aborigines.

THE LANDING IN AUSTRALIA

We landed at Brisbane and then at Sydney. One thing that the Australians are very proud of is the Sydney harbor. They have a very beautiful harbor and, of course, it is the finest harbor in the world. Hongkong also has the finest harbor in the world (laughter), and it is wonderfully beautiful. One of the C.P.R. around-the-world parties, just before landing, held a meeting and passed some resolutions; among others, that Hongkong was the finest harbor they had ever seen and the Majestic Hotel at Shanghai the finest hotel they had seen on the trip. But Sydney has a very fine harbor. And Sydney is a city of about a million people, a fine city, but badly laid out. They did a lot of building before they realized they were going to have a city. At Sydney I met the organized farmers.

MAKING PROGRESS AGAINST MANY DIFFICULTIES

They have several farmers' organizations there. They are composed of very keen, energetic, earnest men and are making progress, but making progress against a great many difficulties, as you will probably see when I get along a little further. We went out a couple of hundred miles on the train, to a place called Dubbo. A great many of the

towns there are named after the names of the aborigines and some of them are very peculiar and unpronounceable, and, of course, you haven't the slightest idea of the meaning of any of them.

We began working among the farmers; spent about a week out in the country, and later travelled about 500 or 600 miles, and saw quite a bit of the country, and I was very much impressed with it. I think that Australia, which has 6,000,000 people, has really the best foundation in its citizenship on which to build a nation of any country in the world. They boast that 98 per cent. of their total population is of British descent, and they are isolated from the white world, settled in a country under many different peculiar circumstances and conditions, and they have inevitably developed some insular habits and sentiments that do not do them justice. But in spite of that they are very fine people. And they are not all imbued with those insular sentiments and ideas, and they have some country as fine as there is in the world. I think it is the oldest geological formation that I have ever seen, and I understand that geologists agree with that sizing up of it. The mountains there are all low and the upheavals are closer together; the mountains have stood there until they have practically rotted down. The erosion in many places has reached a stage where it seems that the whole thing has just rotted, and all the soil is the same red color as the rock that was thrown up there in ancient upheavals.

ONE DRAWBACK IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Now we had some good meetings; they were not very largely attended. It was hard for the people to get enthusiasm in some meetings; some of the people, on the other hand, were very, very deeply interested and they were very earnest in the gospel of co-operative marketing of grain. But there is one great drawback to co-operative marketing, in New South Wales especially, and that is the holdings are nearly all large. There will be thousands of acres in the farms and they are really very fine farms as we know farms. They produce wheat, but their principal product on those large holdings is wool. As you all know, Australia produces more wool than any other country, and wool is more profitable at the present time than wheat. But they are raising wheat. But the principal commodity is wool and they feel pretty independent because most of them are pretty well off; but along with that there is a comparatively large number of people that are thoroughly imbued with the co-operative spirit and they are determined to go ahead and develop it to perfection.

LOOSE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Now from New South Wales I went to Melbourne and directly on to West Australia. To give you some idea of the size of the country, I disembarked at Sydney, near the southeast corner of the country, and it is 2,759 miles to the southwest corner. Now, going across there, I had an experience of travelling over the railroad system in Australia. If you understand Australia, the form of Government is a federation of six states;

Each state has its own lieutenant-governor, appointed by the Crown from Great Britain. They have a loose central Government, and this central Government has restricted powers; its principal power is the power to deal with duties. It has no power to deal with railroads at all, and so the people have built railroads under separate governments and each state built different gauge railroads from its neighbor. We had to change trains, I forget whether it was five or six times, from Sydney to Perth. You can imagine what that means, not in passenger traffic, but in freight traffic. There is one of the great difficulties in any co-operative effort between the states, especially in co-operative marketing. You cannot ship wheat from state to state, so each state has to develop its own harbors and ship through those small harbors, and the flow of the wheat is inevitably broken up by this impossible railroad system. The central Government has no power to deal with this situation and the states—well, they are all in debt—like we are.

HAULED WATER OVER 1,000 MILE STRETCH

In building this railroad across there, there is a strip of country that is called a desert, and that lies principally in West Australia and some in South Australia, and the individual states were unable to build it. The central Government went to work and built a thousand miles of railroad. They had to haul every drop of water that was used in the whole construction of that road. That desert country is capable of sustaining some sheep, and sheep form the great industry. In the brush country they have a sort of wild dog that they call the dingo, and they say it has got the coyote beaten a dozen different ways, and so you cannot do anything with sheep. And besides, there is no water there.

"THE ALBERTA OF AUSTRALIA"

We went on to Perth in West Australia, which may be described as the Alberta of Australia. Those people didn't know they could raise wheat until some 25 years ago, and they began to raise wheat and it is developing very rapidly into a wheat country; and it is going to develop very much more. They are producing about 30 million bushels of wheat there in a year. To give you some idea of the difficulties they have met: When they began to raise wheat the state government built a rabbit fence, over 300 miles long, to fence the rabbits out. Afterwards they found there were too many rabbits still inside and they built another inside the first. Now they are riding this fence, just as we used to ride fences in ranching days, and they ride it regularly.

They are wonderful people. They have had a real man's job on their hands and it has kept them busy all the time. And another thing, instead of glorifying themselves and finding fault with every other country, they find that they have to face, under confederation, a system that we have heard something about in Canada, that is the East exploiting the West. Incidentally, many of them tell me that if they had a chance again to re-open the question of federation, it would be defeated overwhelmingly.

THE BEST POOL IS IN WEST AUSTRALIA

I found the best Pool there by far that I found in Australia. They found a lot of difficulties and they have a lot of re-organization to do, but it is only a question of time until they will be raising a lot of wheat, and West Australia is going to have a real genuine Pool there. The whole spirit of the country comes very much nearer to that of Alberta than anything else that I saw in Australia.

Now, I am not going to take up your time any longer; it is getting late, and I could not begin to tell you all the things about these countries, not even about one of them, in several hours, I would not be capable of it, anyhow.

FAITH INCREASED IN THE U. F. A. MOVEMENT

But I want to say one thing: When I left home to take this trip, I had considerable pride about Alberta. I thought that we were doing things in Alberta that were not being done anywhere else in the world, and I thought these were important. Now, after seeing some of the outside world, after a four months' trip, seeing what I could of the outside world, among yellow people and among white people, among white people that represent, as I have said, as fine a foundation on which to build a civilization from a citizenship point of view as there is in the world, I still think so. But they are suffering from many difficulties. They have a good country, but a great area of that country is untillable. They suffer from drought, we suffer from drought. They are a wheat country and they are a good people, and they live in a country that has a future. It has a real future. It is only a question of time and not a long time, before that country will be supporting a population of fifty million people. But after taking this trip, travelling for some six thousand miles through Australia, travelling through Japan, Korea, Manchuria, I come back home feeling without one shred of a doubt that we have got a greater institution in Alberta than I realized when I left. I am satisfied that we are pioneers in a movement—maybe it will be modified, of course, all these things are modified—but a movement that is going to be felt around this globe some time. Anyhow, we have made a contribution that nobody else in this world has made. The more you see of the balance of the world, the better you like Alberta.

STAND TODAY AS FREE CITIZENS

Now the one great message that I bring you is in the form of an admonition. Try to realize what we are doing in Alberta. Try to realize the significance of the things that we are doing in Alberta. So far as our citizenship was concerned in the Province of Alberta fifteen years ago, we were just as shackled as those Chinamen are today in some other things. We have broken those shackles today, and we stand free citizens, capable of exercising our own citizenship in our own way and doing it systematically and as intelligently as we have developed capacity for doing it. And I don't know any other people in the world that have done that. Just how much do you appreciate what we have done, and the possibility of what we can do in the future?

There is that great seething mass in

China. That thing has got to be dealt with, and there is not a soul in the world that has made a suggestion as to how it is going to be dealt with. It is going to be accomplished some day, and it is going to be accomplished systematically when it is done. Somebody has got to begin by throwing off the shackles that have bound humanity in the past. We have made a start in Alberta in a way that nobody else has in this world.

HAVE GOT THE PEOPLE TO DO IT

The appeal that I make to you, with all the earnestness of my soul, is, to try to realize the responsibility that we have put on ourselves by doing what we have already done, which is only a start. Our responsibility is to carry this work forward to perfection and to completion. I believe, with every vibration of my being, that we are going to do that, because I believe we have got the people in Alberta to do it and we have already demonstrated that we can, and we are going on and we are going to complete it.

And just one more reference to my trip. If you know what it means to be hopelessly homesick, eleven thousand miles from home, you know something of the way I have felt since I left here. But I want to tell you, ladies and gentlemen, of the supreme joy of getting back to Alberta. This meeting was not necessary to complete that feeling either, and I think I have a full appreciation of what this meeting means. It is all right. But it didn't need that to make the joy of returning to home, to Alberta, pay for all that I have suffered during this trip. I thank you.

THOSE WHO ATTENDED

Among those present at the banquet were:

Head Table

P. J. Enzenauer, M.L.A., Lloydminster; H. C. McDaniel, Whittla; Hon. Perren Baker, Edmonton; Mrs. Winnifred Ross, Millet; Hon. V. W. Smith, Edmonton; Mrs. M. L. Sears, Nanton; Robert Gardiner, M.P., Excel; Hon. Irene Parlbly, Alix; Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Edmonton; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Lloydminster; H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield; H. W. Wood; Mrs. H. W. Wood, Carstairs; Hon. R. G. Reid, Edmonton; Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree; Hon. J. F. Lymburn, Edmonton; Mrs. J. W. Field, Widewater; S. Lunn, Mrs. S. Lunn, Pincher Creek; H. E. Spencer, M.P., Edgerton; A. B. Claypool, M.L.A., Mrs. A. B. Claypool, Swallowell.

Hon. O. L. McPherson, Mrs. O. L. McPherson, Vulcan; A. F. Aitken, Moyer-ton; J. E. C. Oldford, Penhold; W. G. Farquharson, M.L.A., Eye Hill; J. A. Delisle, St. Paul; C. M. Hall, Calgary; R. W. Milner, Calgary; George MacLachlan, M.L.A., Clyde; Lorne Proudfoot, M.L.A., Chinook; E. E. Sparks, M.L.A., Wetaskiwin; G. D. Sloane, Cayley; Mrs. N. S. Smith, Olds; Nelson S. Smith, M.L.A., Olds; Mrs. Perry, Olds; Dr. F. E. Shimer, Olds; Mrs. F. E. Shimer, Olds; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dodd, Olds; Mr. and Mrs. L. Hammer, Olds; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Carpenter, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. E. S. McRory, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Teghtmeyer, Simon Valley; Miss Ethel Amundsen, Claresholm; G. B. Walker, Claresholm; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. McCombs, Medicine Hat; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ross, Granum; Jos. Porter, Conrich; Wm. Irvine, M.P., Mrs. Wm. Irvine, Calgary.

(Continued on page 14)



The Love Apple

ONCE the tomato was called the love-apple. It was grown for ornament, and was thought to be poisonous.

One day some fellow took a bite.

Delicious !

You never can tell till you try. If that's true of anything in the world, it's true of tobacco.

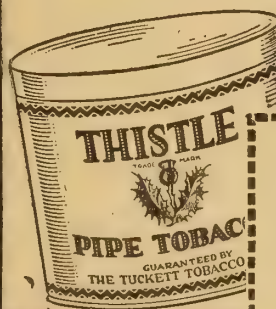
When you try THISTLE Pipe Tobacco, you'll make an important discovery, too. We'll risk fifteen cents if you will — we can't say anything fairer than that !

Fifteen cents and this coupon will get you *two* packages of THISTLE at any Tobacconist.

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A Meeting of Friends

Some Thoughts on the Notable Gathering in Honor of Our President.

By JOHN A. LUND, Barons

When friend meets friend upon
life's way,
Sorrow, trouble, time retires;
And they once more are young and
gay,
And each more strength and
pow'r acquires—
When friend meet friend upon the
way.

While the Calgary press reported the gathering of U. F. A. members in the evening of November 18th in honor of our President H. W. Wood, to the best of its ability, it was only to the best of the ability of those that do not understand, or do not wish to admit that they understand the U. F. A. movement. But the U. F. A. members who were fortunate enough to be able to attend this gathering were far more conscious of the significance of the spirit prevailing, than the reports of the press indicate.

* * *

In the first place, they did not come there for the purpose of finding out how much wheat they can dispose of in the Orient and what prices they possibly can get for it; they did not come to find out how much the business of the Wheat Pool might be strengthened as a result of Mr. Wood's trip through these countries.

They came simply to express their regard and appreciation of the truest and most genuine friend they ever had, and to convey to him the assurance that they are beginning to realize what his work all these years, means to them and to the Province and nation.

They did not want to hear anything about commercialism or dollars and cents. And they didn't. It was neither a commercial nor a political gathering. The song, "Friends of Yesterday", which was so beautifully rendered, was in tune with the feelings of every member present and expressed the spirit of the gathering far more than pages of press reports ever could do.

* * *

It was a typical U. F. A. gathering—a typical U. F. A. sentiment and a typical U. F. A. testimony of the faith and adherence of its members to the principles of the U. F. A. movement. While it took the form of personal greetings to their friend and leader, it was more than that—it was a spontaneous expression of the individual pride the U. F. A. members take in the principles under which the U. F. A. program is carried on toward a brighter and better day, when poverty, degradation and crime will be banished from this country in general and from this Province in particular.

* * *

I am wondering what the enemies of the U. F. A., if any were present, were thinking when they saw and heard the expressions of the very soul of the U. F. A. movement, voiced by its representatives, from the Premier of the Province down to the members of the rank and file. Do they really think it will

be possible for them to disrupt and break an organization where such a spirit prevails? Do they really believe that they, by force or blandishment can induce the U. F. A. membership many thousand of whom have suffered untold hardships and all the miseries that an obsolete system of greed and graft can impose on its victims, to abandon the ray of hope which now commences to be visible to them in the distance? Do they think that clumsy reactionary tactics have any chance to prevail against progress and intelligence after it has acquired such a momentum forward as the U. F. A. movement? And in the face of the fact that the public representatives of the U. F. A. have training, knowledge and ability far outclassing the best brains that can be found to lead the attack on them, do they think that such an attack as recently has been made by a professional organizer, who missed his guess that he could control and run the business of the Alberta farmers, and who has left quite a number of sadder and wiser organizations on his trail, while he himself has acquired immense wealth, will cause anything but a few smiles among the Alberta farmers?

It is getting harder and harder right along for the self-appointed saviors of the farmers to get a chance to do any saving among the United Farmers of Alberta. Perhaps I shouldn't tell the dark secret, but out of sympathy for these anxious philanthropists looking for a paying job, I will tell them that the Alberta farmers as represented by the U. F. A. have decided to perform all the saving acts they need, themselves, and in their own way. They have taken the measure of the professionals' stock-in-trade, and while weak brains may be forced to wear it, the coat does not fit a single farmer in Alberta.

* * *

While this gathering, large as it was, only amounted to a small fraction of one per cent. of the whole membership, the spirit and sentiment which was so plainly expressed, is shared by at least 90 per cent. or more of the whole membership. There are thousands of us that have neither the education nor the ability to plan and execute individually, what the whole organization under the exceptional leadership of Mr. Wood has accomplished so successfully, but through our organization we have acquired enough intelligence to be able to tell the difference between progress and reaction, between the motives of personal greed and public welfare and we have made our choice.

STEER FEEDING PROBLEMS

Comparisons of oat hay and oat silage, of full versus limited grain ration, of the value of alfalfa hay and oat hay are made in a pamphlet entitled "Steer Feeding Problems" issued by the Department of Animal Husbandry of the University. It describes a number of experiments made by the Department relative to the various feeds mentioned

ACADIA EXPENSES ONLY \$278.50

The total expenses of the U. F. A. campaign in Acadia constituency in the recent Federal election were \$278.50, according to the statement of James P. Watson, official agent.

above. Copies may be obtained from the Department of Extension, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

COMMUNITY HALLS

Central Office would like to receive from any Locals which have U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. Community Halls copy of constitution and by-laws which they have drawn up for their use.

BANQUET TO PRESIDENT WOOD

(Continued from page 13)

T. R. Humphries, Calgary; C. Floyd, Calgary; Ed. F. Ryan, Calgary; M. H. Smith, Medicine Hat; Miss M. Bannister, Miss Stigings, Calgary; John K. Sutherland, Hanna; R. Cates, Oyen, E. J. Garland, M.P., Mrs. E. J. Garland, Rumsey; Mr. and Mrs. O. J. Bertrand, Milo; J. J. Windle, Okotoks; A. B. King, Okotoks; Mr. and Mrs. R. O. German, Calgary; Mrs. A. L. Sanders, A. L. Sanders, M.L.A., Westwoods; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Anderson, Dinton; Geo. Anderson, Dinton; Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Bresnahan, Dinton; Wm. Bergquist, Carseland; Alfred Anderson, Carseland; Geo. W. Smith, M.L.A., Red Deer.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Tovell, Calgary; Geo. N. Johnston, M.L.A., Loyalist; Miss Wilhelmina Hunter; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hunt, Beddington; Mrs. R. M. McCool, R. M. McCool, M.L.A., Crossfield; Lawrence Peterson, M.L.A., Taber; Miss Janie Brown, Sam Brown, M.L.A., Blackie; S. L. Hooper, Calgary; H. H. Hanson, Sedalia; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Huser, Calgary; Jos. Messmer, Freedom; Mr. and Mrs. Gust Erdman, Barons; Miss Leona Krasman, Calgary; Mrs. Wm. C. Turnbull, Onoway; D. C. Breton, M.L.A., Leduc; W. M. Washburn, M.L.A., Stony Plain; R. R. Wood, Carstairs; Mrs. M. Wood, Carstairs; Mr. and Mrs. S. S. Sears, Nanton; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Flett, Calgary; Mrs. B. F. Kiser, High River; Mr. and Mrs. W. McLeod, Calgary; Mr. and Mrs. R. Price, Stettler.

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G. H. Biggs, Elnora; L. C. Chaslon; Geo. McIvor, Calgary; C. W. Chesterton; Geo. A. Barrs, Calgary; Max Bishop, Calgary; Miss M. A. Atherton, Calgary; Mrs. Joan T. Flood, Calgary; E. W. Kolb, Calgary; H. L. O'Rourke, Calgary; R. Capstick, Calgary; W. F. F. Shaw, Vegreville; J. McK. Hughes, Vegreville; D. F. Kellner, M.P., Edmonton; W. N. Gardner, Camrose; F. Grandage, Loughheed; J. P. Slattery, Camrose; W. T. Lucas, M.P., Loughheed; A. G. Andrews, M.L.A., Sedgewick; R. D. Purdy, Calgary; K. J. Morrison, Calgary; T. C. Rankine, Calgary.

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Quaker Oats
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Quick Quaker
—cooks in 3 to 5 minutes B43

30 Extra Special 30 Prizes for DECEMBER only

30 Special Prizes are being offered to 10 Contestants in Manitoba, 10 in Saskatchewan and 10 in Alberta, who send in before December 31, 1926, the first nearest correct solution of the Guide's Figure Puzzle, published on this page. See prize list printed on this page for full information. Start working today!

The Judges No One Knows the Correct Answer

Previous Grain Growers' Guide Contests have been very popular and entirely satisfactory to all the contestants. The judging is done by men of unquestioned integrity. Hon. John Bracken, Premier of Manitoba, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, President of the United Grain Growers, Ltd., have both erased one or more figures from the puzzle. After the contest closes Mr. Bracken and Mr. Crerar will make known these numbers, and not until then can anyone possibly know the correct answer to the puzzle. The judges are J. H. Evans, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba; R. S. Law, Secretary, United Grain Growers, Limited, and K. Drennan, Managing Director of John Scott & Co., Chartered Accountants. **EVERY CONTESTANT IS ASSURED OF FAIR AND IMPARTIAL TREATMENT.**

\$7,130.00 IN PRIZES

FIRST PRIZE—Total Value \$2,400.

\$1,650 Studebaker Six Cylinder Duplex Phaeton, plus \$750 cash extra, at the rate of \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$5.00 and \$100 cash extra, for every dollar sent in from \$6.00 to \$10.00. Not more than \$10 in subscriptions can be applied on one answer. A contestant must send in not less than \$5.00 worth of subscriptions to qualify for this prize.

FIRST PRIZE—(If the contestant does not qualify as above) total value \$1,440.

Choice of an Essex worth \$1,190, or Pontiac Coach, worth \$1,240 plus \$200 cash extra, at the rate of \$50 for every dollar sent in up to \$4.00. If a contestant sends in more than \$4.00 he qualifies for the Studebaker car.

SECOND PRIZE—Total value \$1,370.

Choice of Chevrolet Sedan, worth \$1,070, or Overland "Whippet" Coach, worth \$1,040 plus \$300 cash extra, at the rate of \$30 for every dollar sent in up to \$10. To qualify, a contestant must send in not less than \$5.00 worth of subscriptions.

SECOND PRIZE—(If the contestant does not qualify as above) total value \$1,055.

Choice of a Star car, worth \$905, or a "Whippet" Touring car worth \$935 and \$120 cash extra, at the rate of \$30 for every dollar sent in up to \$4.00. If a contestant sends in more than \$4.00 and wins the second prize, he qualifies for the \$1,370 prize.

THIRD PRIZE—Total value \$700.

\$500 cash, plus \$20 cash extra, at the rate of \$20 for every dollar sent in up to \$10.

FOURTH PRIZE—Total value \$450.

\$300 cash, plus fifteen times the amount sent in up to \$10.

FIFTH PRIZE—Total value \$300.

\$200 cash, plus ten times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SIXTH PRIZE—Total value \$150.

\$100 cash, plus five times the amount sent in up to \$10.

SEVENTH PRIZE—Total value \$100.

\$80 cash, plus two times the amount sent in up to \$10.

EIGHTH, NINTH AND TENTH PRIZES—\$50 each.

THIRTY PRIZES—Cash \$20 each.

THIRTY PRIZES—Cash \$10 each.

THIRTY PRIZES—Cash \$5 each.

30 "SPECIAL PRIZES" \$150

Thirty "Special" Prizes will be awarded to ten contestants in each of the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, who send in the first correct or nearest correct answers on or before December 31, 1926, as follows:

The winning of a Special Prize does not interfere in any way with your winning one of the other prizes.

First Prize in each Province.....	\$20.00
Second Prize in each Province.....	10.00
Third Prize in each Province.....	5.00
Fourth Prize in each Province.....	3.00
Six Prizes in each Province.....	2.00
	\$50.00

Grain Growers' \$7,130 Figure Guide

Method Will Help You Solve the Puzzle

Method 1. Blot out each figure in the Puzzle as you write it down on a sheet of paper. Keep a column for the 2's, another for the 3's and so on.

Method 2. Count all the 2's, all the 3's, and so on.

Method 3. Take combinations of figures that make 10 and mark down in 10's on a sheet of paper. 10's are easy to add.

Method 4. Cut or mark Puzzle into smaller pieces and add each piece separately. You can check your work by this method.



How Many Cattle

Add together all the figures in the picture thus: $6+2+9+7=24$. The sum total of all the figures is the answer to the problem. Every figure is complete—no tricks; no illusions. No figure hidden in the background or the cattle. There are no ones (1).

Obey
That
Impulse

Start
Counting
Tonight

Use this Coupon when

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Contestants who have previously sent in a
to this puzzle, please fill in these blanks.

Answer sent in.....Date.....

IMPORTANT—Answer all questions carefully
Address correspondence to:

The Grain Growers' Guide

NOTE—If your subscription was sent in
and address below:

NAME.....

"The Christian and War"

A Book Review by J. S. WOODSWORTH, M.P.

"It is the business of the churches to make my business impossible."—Earl Haig.

During the war the churches declared a "moratorium in Christianity"—Clutton-Brock.

In the recent war "Christian men followed the leaders whom all other men followed; Christian churches espoused the causes that all other institutions espoused."

These statements are not condemnations thrown at the church by outside critics, but a frank confession by loyal church men as set forth in a recent book by Prof. W. A. Gifford and a group of Montreal clergymen—two of them army chaplains. (*)

It is urged that we should "distinguish between what is Christian and what is not Christian in the Scriptures", lest in a day of popular passion we be found "seeking the favor of God in a frenzy of blood-lust." "Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones."

FEARLESSLY TRACES DEVELOPMENT OF CHURCH

Fearlessly the author traces the development of the Christian church. "The history of Protestantism, since those first generations when it was itself a revolt against authority, discloses a growing disposition to support existing authorities, even when they are instruments of tyranny, and existing institutions even when they are wrong."

Again, in England, "Submission to the royal will was considered to be a religious duty, and the Articles of Religion specified that 'It is lawful for Christian men, at the command of the magistrate, to wear weapons and serve in the wars.'"

In America, "so powerful was the support of slavery by the church that William Lloyd Garrison declared, 'American Christianity is the main pillar of American slavery'".

"Social conservatism is a besetting sin of Protestantism. For very few great social advances has she, corporately, provided leadership For fifteen centuries the Christian church, Catholic and Protestant, has had no distinctive doctrine of war. To endure the great social ills has been esteemed a greater achievement than to remove them, and the hypothetical terrors of eternity have seemed more immediate than the actual horrors of war."

This, from a theological professor! And backed by an influential group of Christian ministers! Surely they are expounding a rather unusual type of Christianity. "It is a greater spiritual achievement to become aware of one's own sins than to be aware of one's neighbor's."

SHOULD REVEAL REAL CAUSES OF WARS

In this spirit an appeal is made to discover the implications of the teachings of Jesus concerning the Kingdom of God

to the age-long institution of war. "The Christian church ought to concert measures for the education of the whole Christian community as to the causes and method and results of war. She can tear away the mask from the hideous face of war, and show it to be what it is. She can show that whatever be the sounding calls that rally men to war, the real causes are national fears and hatreds, militarism and secret scheming, national and individual greed. She can show that the triumph of force cannot establish the right, and that war debases those who appeal to it, even in the name of right. She can show that the methods of war are blood lust and organized campaigns of lies; that its supreme law is expediency, even at the expense of personal honor and collective covenants. She can show that the results of war are economic and moral impoverishment for all the sons of men. She can defend the children against an inheritance of hate and lies, and mankind against the despair of finding a better way."

To these ends, this book is a contribution.

TRUTHS LITTLE KNOWN TO CHURCH GOING PUBLIC

The facts recited as to the causes and conduct of the Great War, though familiar to students, are unfortunately little known to the "respectable" church-going public to whom they will come somewhat as a shock.

The author is more at home in discussing—and repudiating—the theory of "war as a school of virtue" than in exposing the far-reaching effects of economic imperialism. His limitations are perhaps revealed in his question, "What

would Jesus do as a ruler of a State?" The answer we would take from his own mouth, "The Kingdom of God admitted of no moral compromises."

The author is not quite sure of himself—a characteristic perhaps of academic training. In an early chapter, he expresses his belief in international police action, stating that "it would seem impossible to maintain that in the international field force can never serve Christian ends". This does not seem consistent with the later statement, "another ultimate cause of war is the survival of the pagan belief in the efficacy of force for moral ends".

But why condemn inconsistency in theory when most of us are so inconsistent in practice!

LORD FISHER AND GERMAN IDEALS

The underlying theories of the militarists are boldly challenged. Lord Fisher had endorsed Germany's ideals and methods. "For how was this Empire of Britain founded? War founded this Empire—war and conquest! Who among us knowing the past of this nation and the past of all nations and cities that have ever added the lustre of their name to human annals, can accuse Germany or regard the utterance of one of her greatest chancellors a year and a half ago, or of General Bernhardt three months ago, with any feelings except those of respect."

Over against this is placed the statement of Viscount Grey, "Militarism and the armaments inseparable from it make war inevitable".

Again, "As with armaments so with oil. We seek oil to win wars, and fight war to win oil, in a never-ending cycle

A FEW THINGS FOR LOCALS TO DO

If You Would Have Your Local Become a Real Influence in the Community, Do Something

1. See that every individual in your community becomes a member of your Local and that your official organ, "The U.F.A.", is read in every home.
2. Endeavor to get every farmer in your community to become a member of the Wheat Pool, Dairy Pool, Livestock Pool, Egg and Poultry Pool.
3. Outline definite courses of study for membership, covering public questions, economics, etc.
4. Build and equip a U. F. A. hall.
5. Conduct a series of debates.
6. Establish a library.
7. Secure reduced rate on freight shipments of seed grain.
8. Buy coal, wood, lumber, fence posts, wire, twine, flour, apples, etc., in car lots.
9. Bring latest issues of "The U. F. A." to your Local meetings and have a talk on matters of interest therein, also see that Bulletins sent out by Organization Committee receive attention.
10. Give every member something to do, as nearly as possible—real talent is often discovered in unexpected places.
11. Appoint Committees, such as, Program, Social, Publicity, Membership, etc., and allot them their work.
12. Endeavor to open meetings promptly.

(*) "The Christian and War"; McClelland and Stewart, Toronto, 221 pages. Price, Cloth \$1.50.

World's Total Wheat Production in 1926 2,953,000,000 Bu.

Large Increase in United States and
Corresponding Decrease in Asia and
Africa Features of Report

(By the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa)

The total production of wheat in 1926 in the Northern Hemisphere, outside of Russia and China, is now estimated at 2,953,000,000 as compared with 2,951,000,000 bushels in 1925, and 2,747,000,000, the average of the five years, 1920-24. This estimate is based on official figures which have been received by the International Institute at Rome from all except a few countries, the wheat production of which is negligible.

REDUCTION IN EUROPE OF 140,000,000 BUSHELS.

Although this year's total wheat crop of the Northern Hemisphere is practically the same as that of last year, its distribution is very different. The total production of Europe is 140,000,000 bushels less than last year, having decreased from 1,388,000,000 to 1,248,000,000 bushels. The largest decrease is in France, where the crop is 82,000,000 bushels less than last year. Italy has a decrease of 22,000,000 bushels, and there are smaller reductions in Germany, Poland, Bulgaria and Spain. There is a small increase in Roumania.

Against this decrease in Europe is the indicated increase of 158,000,000 bushels in North America, the United States having an increase of 170,000,000 bushels and Canada a reduction of 12,000,000. The total crop of Asia, outside of China, is the same as in 1925, and North Africa has a decrease of 14,000,000 bushels.

The chief features of the distribution of the wheat crop in the Northern Hemisphere are thus, the large increase in the United States and the corresponding decrease in Europe and Africa.

IMPORT REQUIREMENTS WILL BE GREATER

It is clear that the import requirements of Europe during the grain year, 1926-27, will be considerably greater than in 1925-26. Not only is the total wheat crop 140,000,000 bushels less than last year, but the rye crop which is extensively used as a substitute for wheat in Europe, shows a still larger decrease, and there is considerable reduction in the potato crop. Another factor indicating increased imports is the low stocks of old wheat in Europe at the beginning of the present grain year.

To supply this increased demand, Russia cannot be relied upon to do much. According to the latest reports her crop is smaller than last year, and although the Russian authorities are always very optimistic about large exports, these have not materialized in recent years.

In the Southern Hemisphere the wheat crop has just entered the critical period of its growth, and the weather in Argentina and Australia from now until the harvests are reaped in December, will be a great factor in influencing prices. Present indications are for excellent crops in both countries. In Australia conditions are exceptionally good, and an unofficial estimate reported by the International Institute forecasts a wheat production of 150,000,000 bushels against 107,000,000 last year.

ALBERTA STEER IS CHAMPION

An Alberta steer, a white Shorthorn, bred by A. S. McDougall, of Champion, won the grand championship in steers at the Toronto Royal Show recently. The steer was shown by the University of Alberta, which captured three championships in the respective classes in Hereford, Angus and Shorthorn steers, securing the grand championship with the Shorthorn.

Yes! Music has done a great deal for the human race. It has helped to implant the spirit of freedom, tolerance, justice and love in human relations. It has been the valued friend of thought, the conqueror of care and sorrow, a powerful stimulus to progress. Music is a very great factor in building and maintaining a true home life. It radiates love throughout the household.

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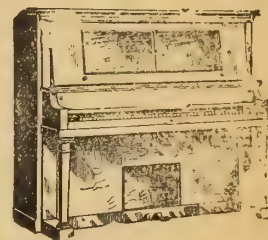
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Alberta Farmers Have No Desire to Interfere With Mr. Sapiro's Business, and Have Not Asked Him for Advice on Theirs

No Demand on Part of Management for His Advice in Practical Operations, Is Reply of President Wood to Remarkable Interview in Which Aaron Sapiro Manifests Antagonism to Alberta Pool in Statements Which He Is Challenged to Prove—Demands Information to Which None but Shareholders of Pool Are Entitled, Though Many Others Want It

SAPIRO'S INTERVIEW WITH CALGARY HERALD

(Special Dispatch to The Herald)

TORONTO, Nov. 15.—Domination of the Alberta Wheat Pool by the U. F. A. will ultimately destroy one or the other, said Aaron Sapiro, pool expert, in an interview in Toronto on Monday morning.

Alberta, where the whole idea started originally, is now the farthest behind, said Mr. Sapiro, intimating that politics and personal ambitions were warping the whole system.

Co-operation must stand on its own feet as an economic service, otherwise it becomes all warped with personal ambitions and cannot succeed, he said.

"Please do not understand by that, that I am against the U. F. A., and I wish to say that I believe in Mr. Brownlee very completely, but domination of co-operative marketing by the U. F. A. is destroying it. It makes the Pool a wing of politics rather than an economic system."

"In Alberta they lack the ideal of co-operation, they have it all mixed with the U. F. A. Alberta has developed politics well, but it is far behind the other prairie provinces in co-operative morale. As a result it is only natural that Alberta has been picked by the speculative buyers as the centre of attack.

"The co-operative idea is weaker in Alberta where it had its birth, than in any of the other Provinces. To start with, Alberta should have its anchorage in elevators. Mr. Brownlee worked out a plan to get elevators in Vancouver; it was a good plan, and I want to know why that plan is not being worked out. Elevators are the most important contact we have.

"Alberta is doing the expedient thing rather than the ideal", went on Mr. Sapiro crisply.

"We are coming to a real fight now," went on Mr. Sapiro. "The operators are going to put on a real fight when the new Pool sign-up campaign starts. They are going to point out that some men not in the Pool get more money for their wheat than some men on the Pool contract. Well, of course, this can be so, for the Pool is a place of better averages, and the answer to the criticism, is that neither the co-operative farmers nor others would have had so high a price if the co-operative system had not been in existence.

"They should be making direct contracts with the mills, the consumer. The Wheat Pool should be today selling at least 150,000,000 bushels of wheat directly to the mills without the intervention of anyone, and they will as soon as they concentrate on the scheme as a great commercial idea.

"There must be a co-ordinated elevator

We publish below an interview recently given by Aaron Sapiro in Toronto and telegraphed to the Calgary Herald and other newspapers, together with President Wood's comment. The Calgary Herald, which is opposed to the U. F. A. in politics, unequivocally repudiates the suggestion of Mr. Sapiro that there has been political interference in the Pool, declaring that if such had been the case, it would not have hesitated to call attention to the matter.

policy, there must be a sales policy. We have never tested the idea of selling directly to the mills, with the exception of one group of mills in England, and that was not at the solicitation of the Pool.

"They are now taking some belated steps to form a world pool. They should have done it long ago.

"But I want to say this, I have more faith in the ultimate successful outcome of the Canadian Wheat Pools than any other co-operative movement in the world. They have the commodity, the men and the opportunity. It is just a matter of whether they will do it in two or twenty years. They can do it in two years if they get ablaze with the idea," said Mr. Sapiro.

PRESIDENT WOOD'S COMMENT

"If Mr. Sapiro has been correctly reported, his Toronto interview regarding the Alberta Wheat Pool is a most remarkable one," remarked H. W. Wood, chairman of trustees, in the course of an interview with The Herald on Tuesday.

"The farmers of Alberta have organized an Alberta Wheat Pool," he said. "They have been operating it for three years and are very well satisfied with the progress and success they have made, believing that there is no better conducted Wheat Pool in the world. They certainly believe that it is their own Pool; that the operation of it is their own business; and that they are going about their own business in their own way.

Did Not Ask Advice

"They have not asked Mr. Sapiro for his advice in the practical operation of it, and so far as I know there is no demand on the part of the management for that advice. If this advice has no other merit, it seems to have that of being free. However, it sometimes happens that the use of free advice proves to be very expensive," he said.

"I suppose that Mr. Sapiro has some business of his own to attend to, and our Pool management has no inclination whatever to meddle with his business affairs," continued the Alberta Wheat Pool

chief. "So far as we are concerned he must take the full responsibility for the conduct of his own business, just as we are taking the responsibility for the conduct of ours.

No Fight With Sapiro

"We have no fight to make against Mr. Sapiro. We have no criticism to make of the way he conducts his own business and assume that he is entirely capable of conducting it himself, and are offering no criticisms whatever.

"But Mr. Sapiro not only presumes to criticize the way we conduct our Pool but to criticize also some supposed connection between the Pool, the U. F. A. and the U. F. A. political organization," said Mr. Wood. "What this supposed connection is he does not say and we are really not interested to hear. That, again is the business of the several organizations mentioned."

Their Own Problem

Mr. Wood said that Mr. Sapiro also presumed to criticize their elevator policy—seemingly both local and terminal. That, again, was their own problem and they were dealing with it in their own way and would take the initiative in seeking advice whenever and from whom-ever they might see fit.

"Mr. Sapiro compares the strength of the co-operative idea in Alberta to that in the other Provinces entirely to the detriment of Alberta," continued Mr. Wood. "This comparison is odious. Alberta has made great strides in co-operation; the same can be said of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and a sympathetic co-ordination exists between all three Provinces.

"Mr. Sapiro states that 'Alberta is doing the expedient rather than the ideal thing'," said Mr. Wood. "I might suggest that we are trying to do the expedient thing in a practical way, looking to the all inclusive ideal."

Had Sensed Danger

"He warns us against the dangers of 'personal ambition,'" concluded Mr. Wood. "I might say that we have sensed the danger from 'personal ambitions,' and have been and still are, on our guard. Our management has the kindest feeling towards Mr. Sapiro in the conduct of his own business and even wish him success," concluded the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Interviewed by "The U. F. A." following the appearance of the above in the Calgary Herald, President Wood stated that he had nothing in particular to add, as he thought the ground had been quite fully covered from his viewpoint.

Mr. Wood's attention was drawn to the fact that he had as yet given no answer at all to the criticism brought

against the Alberta Pool in respect to several matters of policy, including the construction of elevators.

"I thought I had quite fully covered my reasons, inferentially at least, for not making any reply to criticisms by an outsider in regard to any policies of the Alberta Pool," answered Mr. Wood.

In Simple Words

"In simple words, the policy of the Alberta Pool is none of Mr. Sapiro's business, and there is no reason whatever why I, or any other member of the management, should discuss those policies for Mr. Sapiro's benefit. We discuss these policies with our shareholders, but beyond our shareholders we are not only not under any obligation to discuss them with any outsider, but it would be improper for us to do so.

"It seems very difficult for Mr. Sapiro to realize the fact that the Alberta Pool's business is not his business. That is shown very plainly when he arrogantly says, 'I want to know why certain policies have not been adopted by the Alberta Pool. There are probably thousands of men with no connection whatever with the Alberta Pool that would like to have that information, but up to the present time only one has had the arrogance to practically demand it.

"Our Board of Directors are ready to discuss those policies in an orderly recognized way with any or all of the shareholders. They will not discuss them in any other manner or with anybody else—especially with one who has manifested antagonism toward the Alberta Pool, to the extent of making statements that I challenge him to prove to be true."

ALBERTA RETAINS CONFIDENCE IN POOL

(Calgary Herald)

Mr. Aaron Sapiro's criticism of the Alberta Wheat Pool has caused surprise. The surprise is felt not alone on account of what he has said, but also on account of the manner of saying it. However, he made an important contribution to the creation of the sentiment that crystallised in the Pool and his opinion is worth considering. Those in charge of the Pool will undoubtedly examine what he has said carefully. This, and any other observations of a constructive nature which he may be disposed to make, will not, it is safe to say, go unheeded.

Those managing a large co-operative undertaking have many masters to satisfy. To please all is probably beyond the expectation of mere mortals. There are, no doubt, some members of the Wheat Pool who would have the Board of Management take more hasty action toward securing control of both interior and terminal elevators. Direct sale of larger quantities of wheat to buyers is unquestionably desirable. There are other features of co-operative marketing that are parts of the ultimate ideal.

On the other hand, there are practical, present necessities, as well as final, ideal conditions, to be considered.

The Wheat Pool's first job is to sell the wheat entrusted to its care. To do that it has had to make the best arrangements possible, with interior elevators, terminals, banks, shipping agencies, and buying concerns, to the end that their supplies of wheat be kept moving to market. While accomplishing this to the best present advantage, it has kept in mind

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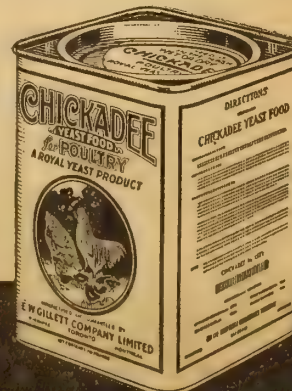
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the later possibilities of Pool selling—elevator ownership and other things.

The Alberta Pool has been slower in taking some drastic steps than the Saskatchewan Pool, for instance. Without making comparisons, it may be said that the more cautious attitude of the Alberta administration has been approved by the majority of its own members, who are the people most concerned.

The Alberta Board is elected by a most democratic process. They have the responsibility of formulating policies and of carrying these policies out, to what, in their opinion, is the best advantage of those they serve. The members of the Alberta Pool prefer careful and prudent

administration, slow and steady progress.

Wheat Pool marketing, on the scale of the Alberta enterprise, is an adventure of a new and gigantic sort. The path to be taken is not all surveyed and clearly set out. Each step must be taken cautiously. It is in this spirit and with full appreciation of the difficulties, pitfalls and responsibilities of Pool-selling that those engaged in the task of directing the Pool have carried on their work.

The allegation of political interference has been made. To this The Herald can refer candidly. This paper has always opposed government founded on the U. F. A. economic group theory. It believes in and supports the U. F. A.'s admirable work for so-

cial and economic improvement of conditions in this Province. If there had been political interference in the administration of the Pool, The Herald would not have hesitated to condemn it. This paper has found none of it to condemn. There has been none of it.

The time for steady thinking prevails again, as it has prevailed in connection with the Pool before this. Confidence in the management will not be destroyed by prudence and conservative steps forward; it might be destroyed by actions conceived in haste and a too great enthusiasm. President Wood and his associates deserve today, as in the past, the confidence of the people of this Province, in town and country alike.

The Life and Work of Robert Owen

A Sketch of the Career of One of the Early Pioneers of the Co-operative Movement

Robert Owen was the son of the local postmaster and saddler in Newton, Montgomeryshire, a precocious youth, monitor at school at the age of seven, and before the age of ten, a student of as many books as he could borrow in his native village.

Between the ages of nine and nineteen he was engaged in retail business, first in a neighbor's store, then with his brother, a saddler, and finally he gained experience in a good class dry goods business in Manchester.

MANUFACTURER AT AGE OF NINETEEN

At nineteen Owen began his career as a manufacturer, at first in partnership, producing "mules" for cotton spinning, then on his own account, making fine cotton yarn for muslin. As a member of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, he became acquainted with Dr. Percival, author of the Report on Factory Life, which was the beginning of the agitation for the Factory Acts.

A business journey to Scotland in 1798 had two significant incidents. Owen made the acquaintance of Miss Dale, of Glasgow, his future wife, and visited New Lanark, a pretty village on the Clyde with four spinning mills, the property of her father. He recognized New Lanark as a place specially suitable for an experiment which he had long contemplated, and it was as a prospective purchaser of the property that he first presented himself to David Dale. In 1798 he was married to Miss Dale, and became manager of the mills of the New Lanark Twist Company (which consisted of himself and two partners).

FINDS TERRIBLE CONDITIONS AMONG WORKERS

He found at New Lanark that the population lived in idleness, in poverty, and in almost every kind of crime; consequently in debt, out of health and in misery. There were 500 children employed, chiefly received from work-houses and charities in Edinburgh, at six, seven or eight years of age. Though these children were comparatively well cared for in a properly managed boarding house, they had to work from 6 a.m. to 7 p.m., so that when their apprenticeship was over about the age of 15, they were prematurely worn out, and seem, as

The article on the career of Robert Owen printed below is contributed by the Alberta Co-operative League.

a rule, to have drifted to Glasgow and Edinburgh to swell the lower ranks of labor, or fall victims to vice.

AS MUCH IN NEED OF CARE AS MACHINERY

Owen recognized that even from the point of view of economy, the worker—"the delicate, complex human mechanism"—should be treated with as much care as inanimate machinery. He raised wages, reduced the working day from nineteen hours to ten, improved the housing accommodation and provided wholesome food at a low cost. Each man's daily work was watched, and his progress recorded. As a result, New Lanark soon stood in bright contrast with most cotton mills. It was transformed in a few years into a spot with the general appearance of industry, comfort, health and happiness.

The members of a deputation which was sent to New Lanark in 1819 by the township of Leeds, were delighted with the appearance and conduct of the inhabitants—with the comfort and cleanliness of their dwellings—the neatness of the persons and apparel of the people—their sobriety, their cheerfulness and their piety.

SOCIAL TRAINING FOR THE CHILDREN

For the children, even more was done. Instead of being wholly employed in the mills, they were trained in excellently equipped schools. There was constant change of employment; singing, drill and even dancing brightened their work and aided in their development; maps and pictures were used, but Owen did not believe in the use of books for children under ten. Reading and writing were not ends in themselves, but merely instruments by which knowledge may be imparted. The children were never to be beaten, nor even to hear a harsh word; they were to be taught the inseparable connection which exists between the interest and happiness of each individual and the interest and happiness of every other individual.

There was an infant school for the younger children (we read of their learning dancing at two years of age), while for those between eleven and twelve there was a second school, at which from one to six hours a day were spent in gardening.

SUCCESS IN OBTAINING FIRST FACTORY ACT

Although the great success of Owen's system was admitted by such men as Lord Brougham, the Duke of Kent, and many foreign visitors, yet he found difficulty in getting it adopted by others. His fellow manufacturers accepted his aid in urging the government to remit the import duty on cotton, but they stood aloof when he asked for measures to improve the conditions of employment in cotton mills. As a result of his efforts, however, the factory act of 1819 was passed, limiting the work of children in cotton mills to twelve hours a day.

The firm had been twice re-organized during this period, but Owen remained in New Lanark till 1828, when owing to the religious scruples of some of his London partners as to the instruction given in the schools, the partnership was dissolved and Owen's share in the work came to an end.

OWEN'S IDEA OF CO-OPERATION

Owen's idea of co-operation was not trading, but producing. He had improved the conditions of work at New Lanark, and it was to the governing classes that he looked for a wider application of his principles. From time to time he wrote detailed accounts of his suggestion that communities on the plan so successful at New Lanark, should be set up throughout the country. Owen was trying to improve the character of the human race in order to make all intelligent, charitable and kind to each other.

He was the first advocate of associated industry and co-operative living; his teaching was the source whence the earliest co-operative movement sprang, but it was the efforts put forward by the people themselves, and not by the governing classes, that led up to the success of the movement as we see it today.

The next article will deal with "The Rochdale Pioneers."

of folly and waste; and always in the name of some lofty moral interest".

["The Christian and War" is the work of Prof. W. A. Gifford, Th.D. of Union Theological College; T. W. Jones, D.D., Calvary Congregational Church; Rev. Miles McCutcheon, First Baptist Church; W. D. Reid, B.D., Stanley Presbyterian Church; A. D. Shottford, LL.D., St. James the Apostle Anglican Church.]

Ernest Messmer Is Winner In the Prize Contest

Manager of Naples Store Awarded \$25 Prize for Best Article on Co-operative Store Management

We have pleasure in announcing in this issue the result of the recent prize contest for the best article on co-operative store management contributed to "The U. F. A." H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Vice-President of the Association, consented to act as judge of the articles submitted, and after very careful consideration has made the award to Ernest Messmer, manager of the Naples Co-operative Association of the U. F. A. Ltd., of Naples, Alta., to whom the prize of \$25 has been forwarded.

The prize was offered for the best article describing the history and difficulties met with and the factors which have made for success in co-operative store management in Alberta. While all of the articles submitted were of high value from an educational standpoint, Mr. Messmer's contained, in the opinion of the judge, the best practical illustration of the factors making for success in store management. It appeared in our issue of July 15th last. The articles by A. P. Moan, manager of the Wetaskiwin U. F. A. Co-operative Association, Ltd., and by William Halsall, manager of the Willow Hollow Co-operative Association, Ltd., are also mentioned as tying for second place. In some other articles, which were of first class importance, the writers did not observe so closely the contest conditions.

The series of articles, which was arranged at the request of the Alberta Co-operative League, have aroused widespread interest. "The U. F. A." is informed that they have given a marked impetus to the co-operative store movement in the Province. The work of the co-operators who participated in the contest will doubtless prove helpful to members in many parts of Alberta who have undertaken or contemplate taking action to meet their own needs as consumers by the establishment of co-operative stores.

DESTROYED 44,769 CROWS' AND MAGPIES' EGGS

In the annual contest of the game branch of the Alberta Department of Agriculture for destruction of crows and magpies, a total of 44,769 crows' and magpies' eggs were destroyed, 65,729 crows' and magpies' feet were brought in, and 206,811 gophers destroyed. Calgary Gun Club won the club competition with 10,705 points, and H. A. Simpson, of the Calgary Gun Club, won No. 2 competition with 5,177 points. In No. 3 contest, Olds school district came first, and Elnora school second. The individual contest among pupils was won by Chas. Kohut, of Didsbury school, with Ralph Maybank, of Olds, second.



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New York—December 8th—Carmania	Plymouth, Havre and London.
New York—December 11th—Antonia	Plymouth, Havre and London
New York—December 11th—Alaunia	Queenstown and Liverpool
New York—December 11th—Transylvania	Londonderry and Glasgow
St. John—December 11th—Lettia	Liverpool, Belfast and Glasgow
Boston—December 12th—Alaunia	Queenstown and Liverpool.
Halifax—December 12th—Lettia	Liverpool, Belfast and Glasgow
Halifax—December 13th—Antonia	Plymouth, Havre and London
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NEWS FROM HEAD OFFICE OF THE ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

A Page of Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

Comparative Hog Prices at Winnipeg and Calgary Show Advantages Gained by Alberta Pool

Livestock Pool Proved to Have Been Distinct Factor in Holding Hog Prices in Alberta This Year—Taking of Control From Packers Beneficial to Growers

By A. B. CLAYPOOL, M.L.A.

When the Livestock Pool began operations on the 6th January the packers had developed a system of drover buying in the country and were receiving about 80 per cent. of their requirements in direct shipments which were settled for on the basis of the remaining 20 per cent. of hogs which were sold on the open market. Needless to say, this situation caused the packers to bid very reluctantly on the 20 per cent. of open yard hogs, because that price also affected the 80 per cent. which they had received direct in their yards.

POOL PROVES BENEFICIAL

The Alberta Pool has consistently tried to gain control of these hogs and force the packers as well as every other buyer of hogs to come out into the open and bid for their supplies. On this page is a comparative list of Winnipeg and Calgary prices for the weeks since the Pool has been in operation, showing the amount the Calgary market has been over and under Winnipeg in the respective weeks, and the average of the Calgary market over or under Winnipeg for the respective months. A careful analysis of these figures will prove conclusively that the taking of control from the packers has been beneficial to the stock producers of this Province. Hogs have been scarce in Alberta, but they have been just as scarce on the Winnipeg and Toronto markets, so that it cannot be claimed that the increased price in Alberta has been the result of a scarcity. The increased price has been the result of the Pool taking advantage of the scarcity of the hogs and forcing the packers to compete openly for them. With the hog run which is beginning to come, the Pool can steady the price and keep it from sagging to the usual level of 50c below Winnipeg in direct ratio to the percentage of hogs that it controls and the percentage the packers can coax into their plants through their local drovers.

The Alberta Pool has been a distinct factor in holding the hog price in Alberta this year and wants to continue to be that same factor and increase the leverage on the price by gaining control of more hogs.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING GAINS HEADWAY

Co-operative shipping is gaining headway in all parts of the Province. On November 15th, United Livestock Growers had a co-operative shipment of 35 head of cattle from the Sarcee Indian

Reserve consigned by Jim Starlight, Crowchild, Sarcee Woman, Bull Collar, Joe Big Plume, Oscar Otter, John Bull Collar, Wolf, Peter Manywounds, David One Spot, Peter Big Plume, Geo. Big Crow, Bessie Megunis, Pat Grasshopper, Anthony Dodging Horse. Jim Starlight topped the market of the week with a steer weighing 1,360, at \$5.50, which brought \$74.80. The shipment consisted of all good cattle, well bred and well finished.

HOG PRICES AT WINNIPEG AND CALGARY

1926.	Winnipeg.	Calgary.	Under Wpg.	Over Wpg.	Calgary Month Av.	Under	Over
Jan. 13	...12.75	12.50	.25	..	..	..	..
Jan. 20	...12.85	12.75	.10	..	..	..	..
Jan. 29	...13.10	13.00	.10	..	.15	..	..
Feb. 3	...13.10	13.00	.10	..	..	..	..
Feb. 10	...13.25	13.35	..	.10	..	..	..
Feb. 17	...13.50	12.90	.60	..	..	..	..
Feb. 24	...12.60	12.50	.10	..	.14	..	..
Mar. 3	...12.75	13.00	..	.25	..	..	..
Mar. 10	...13.00	12.85	.15	..	..	..	..
Mar. 17	...12.60	12.50	.10	..	..	..	..
Mar. 24	...12.90	12.85	.05	..	..	..	..
Mar. 31	...13.25	13.25	..	..	..	..	.01
Apr. 7	...13.25	13.50	..	.25	..	..	..
Apr. 14	...13.35	13.50	..	.15	..	..	..
Apr. 21	...13.00	13.00	..	..	..	..	..
Apr. 28	...13.75	13.50	.25	..	..	..	.04
May 5	...12.75	13.00	..	.25	..	..	..
May 12	...13.50	13.25	.25	..	..	..	..
May 19	...13.75	13.75	..	..	..	..	..
May 26	...13.75	13.75	..	..	..	..	.00
June 2	...14.25	14.10	.15	..	..	..	..
June 9	...14.75	14.60	.15	..	..	..	..
June 16	...14.00	14.30	..	.30	..	..	..
June 23	...14.50	14.30	.20	..	..	..	..
June 30	...15.00	14.85	.15	..	.07	..	..
July 2	...15.00	14.85	.15	..	..	..	..
July 8	...14.00	14.25	..	.25	..	..	..
July 15	...13.75	13.75	..	..	..	..	..
July 22	...13.75	14.00	..	.25	..	..	..
July 28	...13.00	13.20	..	.20	..	..	.11
Aug. 5	...12.75	12.25	.50	..	..	..	..
Aug. 12	...12.00	12.25	..	.25	..	..	..
Aug. 19	...12.10	12.85	..	.75	..	..	..
Aug. 26	...11.75	13.00	..	1.25	..	..	.44
Sept. 2	...12.00	13.00	..	1.00	..	..	..
Sept. 9	...11.60	12.35	..	.75	..	..	..
Sept. 16	...12.00	12.75	..	.75	..	..	..
Sept. 23	...13.75	13.25	.50	..	..	..	..
Sept. 30	...11.50	12.85	..	1.35	..	..	.67
Oct. 6	...11.75	12.50	..	.75	..	..	..
Oct. 13	...11.75	12.60	..	.85	..	..	..
Oct. 27	...11.50	12.15	..	.65	..	..	..
Oct. 20	...11.50	12.25	..	.75	..	..	.75
Nov. 3	...10.75	11.60	..	.85	..	..	..

SEDGEWICK CONSTITUENCY CONVENTION

A. G. Andrews, M.L.A.; W. T. Lucas, M.P.; Hon. Mrs. Parlyby, and Hon. J. F. Lymburn were the chief speakers at the annual convention of the Sedgewick Provincial Constituency Association of the U. F. A., held in Loughheed on October 28th. The evening meeting, when Mrs. Parlyby spoke on Child Welfare and Mr. Lymburn upon other matters, was attended by a large crowd.

C. P. Hays, Strome, was elected president; Mrs. E. Hallum and D. McMahon, vice-president; and F. Grange, Loughheed, secretary. The directors, for the district north of the C. P. R., are, F. W. Smith, Sedgewick, and F. Hanson, Viking, and for the district south of the C. P. R., W. N. Bates, Alliance, and Mrs. B. Rombrough, Merna.

ASKS ASSISTANCE IN INVESTIGATION

A questionnaire regarding fire insurance on school and municipal buildings has been sent by W. E. Turner, Calgary school trustee, to all the more important municipal and school districts of the Province. He desires this as a student, and a member of a public body, and there is no personal profit involved, for Mr. Turner or anyone else. He is considering a plan which he believes might on investigation prove a source of saving to the taxpayers. The questions asked are (1) Amount of fire insurance carried by the Board on its school and other buildings; (2) Amount of premium paid per year; (3) Total amount paid during past ten years; (4) Amount received year by year for that period on account of fire losses; (5) Total amount received for the ten years.

We request our readers to assist Mr. Turner in his investigation. His address is 2331 Sixth Ave. N.W., Calgary.

FAVORS NEW ZEALAND SYSTEM

Editor, "The U. F. A.":
The Lethbridge Board of Trade recently passed a resolution requesting legislation tending to encourage loaning money on farm mortgages again.

They did not go far enough. They should have passed a resolution instead, that the Legislature or Parliament should adopt the New Zealand Government Insurance in all its branches. The New Zealand Government advertises that "behind every Government life insurance policy is a farm mortgage."

This small island has had Government insurance for 54 years—all branches, and while not a Government monopoly, its rates are so much lower that private company competition is practically eliminated.

There are only five fire insurance companies in Canada actually owned and controlled by Canadians. All the rest are outside corporations, about 150 altogether. So you see where our premium money goes—to other countries, and if they do not send it back in the form of loans, then it is up to the Prairie Provinces to have Provincial Government insurance.

The state of Wisconsin has state insurance but politics and "company" pressure have rendered its efforts impotent and useless by prohibiting the Government from advertising or employing agents. New Zealand does both.

Yours truly,
Drumheller, Alta. J. C. KNIGHT.

Propose Abolition of Canadian Senate

Some Important Resolutions From Constituencies to Come Before Annual Convention

Abolition of the Canadian Senate is proposed in a resolution from the Battle River Federal Constituency Association which will come before the U. F. A. Annual Convention in January. The same constituency association proposes the establishment of a Central Bank for the Dominion.

Resolutions received to date from constituency and district associations are fewer in number than last year, and there seems every prospect, therefore, that it will be possible to devote the time of the Convention to the threshing out of a limited number of questions of first class importance. In addition to the resolutions from constituencies and districts, a number of important resolutions from the two Calgary Conferences (July and November) will come before the Convention.

Resolutions from Battle River Constituency Association are as follows:

CENTRAL BANK

Whereas, it is desirable to secure decentralization of the private control of credit, and to this end smaller banks should be established, and,

Whereas, all currency should be issued by the Government in the interest of the public, and,

Whereas, these and other desirable objects can best be attained through the creation of a Central Bank,

Resolved, that this Convention recommend that suitable steps be taken to establish and put into operation a Central Bank for Canada, and to provide that the policy of this bank be controlled by and in the interests of the people of Canada.

CANADIAN SENATE

Whereas, the Canadian Senate is composed of men appointed by the Government in power for partisan reasons, and

Whereas, such Senators are appointed for life, and

Whereas, they have no direct responsibility to the people who are taxed for the upkeep of that Chamber, and

Whereas, through lack of responsibility they see fit time and again to block legislation passed by the Commons,

Therefore, be it resolved, that it would be in the best interest of Canada if the Senate were abolished.

EXAMINATION FEES

Resolved, that all school Examination Fees be paid by the Provincial Government, and not by the parents as at present.

RETURN OF EXAMINATION PAPERS

Resolved, that all Examination Papers be returned to the various school districts after being corrected by the Department of Education.

CHANGE IN TEXT BOOKS

Resolved, that we recommend to the Department of Education that as few changes as possible be made in the school text books.

The following have been received from Wainwright Provincial Constituency Association:

MUNICIPAL AUDITING

Whereas, the present system of municipal auditing is far from satisfactory to the ratepayers, leaving, in many instances, opportunities for errors and mishandling of funds, and

Whereas, the present law requiring the auditor to send copies to only 15 per cent. of the ratepayers in arrears, we deem inadequate, still leaving room for irregularities,

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Con-

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USE IT IN ALL
YOUR BAKING

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XMAS TURKEYS WANTED

Ship your birds between now and December 11th. Prices will be at their best during that time.

To secure the best weight and grade see that they are shipped to BURNS.

BRANCH CREAMERIES located at convenient points will be glad to handle your birds. Community kills in other centres.

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Price, per 6 pairs, delivered.....\$5.60

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CALGARY

vention go on record as favoring the auditor sending notices to all persons owing money to the Municipal District and also to all persons to whom the municipality owes money.

EDMONTON-WAINWRIGHT HIGHWAY

Resolved, that this Association urge upon the Provincial Government the early completion of the Edmonton-Wainwright main highway to the Saskatchewan boundary and that this Association co-operate with the local Boards of Trade in the Wainwright Constituency in an effort to make this a transcontinental highway.

AN INSTRUCTIVE DEBATE

An interesting and instructive debate between the "Wheat Kernels" and the Calgary U. F. A. took place in the Calgary Public Library on November 25th, on the subject: "Resolved, that the welfare of this Province will be better served by a pay-as-we-go policy rather than by an expansion of credit." The affirmative was taken by the Wheat Kernels' team, E. R. Briggs and H. Whittred, and the negative by J. Fisher, of the U. F. A. Local. The judges, Messrs. Flett, Macleod and Smith, decided for the affirmative, stating that on the merits of the material submitted the margin between the rival teams had been very close indeed. R. N. Mangles occupied the chair.

PRESIDENT AND GEORGE McIVOR GUESTS OF WHEAT KERNELS

President Wood and George McIvor, Western Manager of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers, Ltd., were the guests of honor at a banquet given by the "Wheat Kernels" staff organization of the Alberta Wheat Pool, in the

U. L. G. REINSTATED

On Friday, November 26th, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Motherwell, advised the Calgary Livestock Exchange by wire to reinstate the United Livestock Growers to trading privileges on the yard. The Minister finds that the United Livestock Growers were technically guilty of violations of exchange regulations but states that he finds no dishonest motives on the part of the representatives of the U. L. G. The Minister has given his assurance to the United Livestock Growers that the act and regulations will be changed to provide adequately for co-operative or Pool marketing.

It will be remembered that the Calgary Livestock Exchange refused trading privileges to the U. L. G. last April for alleged violations of Exchange regulations and refusal of the U. L. G. to allow the Exchange to inspect their books. Since that time the U. L. G. has operated under a special license from the Minister of Agriculture while his Department has investigated the case.

Board of Trade rooms, Calgary, on November 15th. R. D. Purdy, Manager of the Alberta Wheat Pool, was in the chair. The toast of the guests of the evening was moved by J. Fisher, president of the Wheat Kernels. E. R. Briggs, at the close of the addresses, spoke briefly, expressing the appreciation of the members.

MARQUIS CONVENTION DEC. 4

The Marquis District Association will hold a convention at Arrowwood on Saturday, December 4th, at 2 p.m.

The U.F.W.A. and Junior Branch

U.F.W.A. Loses the Valued Services of Miss Lucile MacRae

Family Reasons Compel Secretary of
Exceptional Ability to Leave Calgary
—Has Given Wholehearted,
Energetic Service

(By Mrs. R. B. GUNN)

Owing to the serious illness in New York of her aunt, Miss Lucile MacRae has found it necessary to give up her work as secretary of the U. F. W. A. She left Calgary on November 22nd for New York. In the following despatch Mrs. Gunn pays a high tribute to Miss MacRae's services during the year she has spent with the Association.

A few weeks ago, therefore, it was with the deepest regret that the



MISS LUCILE MacRAE

LLOYDMINSTER, Nov. 24—One brief year ago we welcomed to our Central Office staff a new U. F. W. A. Secretary. And month by month Miss Lucile MacRae, in that capacity, has endeared herself to everyone with whom she has come in contact. She proved to have exceptional secretarial ability, a keen mind and a genuine understanding of and sympathy with the interests and activities of our organization. We owe her much for her wholehearted, penetrating and energetic work during the year. The fine friendships formed between our secretary and her Board and Executive will remain in memory as one of the brightest features of a most satisfactory year.

U. F. W. A. Executive received Miss MacRae's announcement that owing to her aunt's illness she felt it necessary to

resign. Our Executive wished to retain Miss MacRae, if possible, until after the Convention, and after discussion she consented to stay, on the understanding that in case of emergency she would be permitted to leave without delay.

A wire has just arrived from Central Office that Miss MacRae must leave immediately. In severing her connection with us she carries with her our sincerest wishes for her aunt's speedy restoration to health; and the hope that her sojourn in the city of New York will be rich in joy and beauty as well as the deep satisfactions of service.

We predict fine things ahead for Miss MacRae in whatever field of activity she chooses to enter.

PLAN TO BUILD HALL

Tees U. F. W. A. Local gave a Thanksgiving supper and harvest dance on November 8th, netting the sum of \$63. A large crowd attended and all report an enjoyable evening, according to a letter from Miss Gertrude Cunningham, secretary. This Local is contemplating building a hall in the near future.

HOT SCHOOL LUNCHEONS

Thorncliffe U. F. W. A. Local at their last meeting began arrangements for the serving of hot lunches at the school. A copy of the agreement made by the Edgerton District Medical Board and their physician was also read and fully discussed. It was decided to lay over this matter for future consideration. Plans were made to hold a whist drive and dance, for the purpose of raising funds to send delegates to the Annual Convention.

HOLBORN WHIST DRIVE

Holborn U. F. W. A. held a whist drive and guessing contest, with home-made star quilt as a prize, recently. Proceeds were devoted to the hall fund.

ENTERTAIN SENIORS

Lockhart Junior Local entertained the seniors at a very interesting Hallowe'en party. A ghost dance, grand march of couples in fancy costume, musical program, exhibitions of the Charleston and the Highland Schottische were features of the evening.

STANDARD U. F. W. A. RAISE \$310 BY PLAY

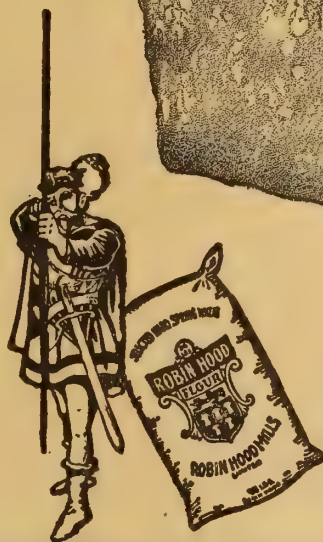
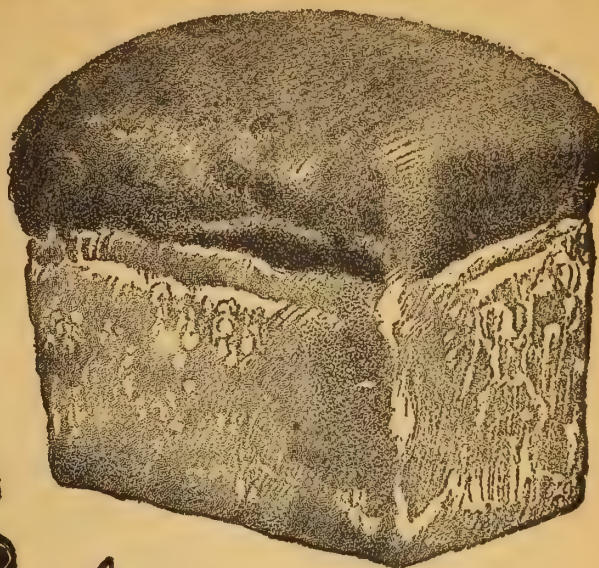
Standard U. F. W. A. Local put on a home talent play recently, reports Mrs. E. A. Wagler, adding that "the net proceeds were \$310. It was a success in every way and we are a happy bunch of women. There were 16 characters in the play, all women and girls."

WESTLOCK ANNUAL BANQUET

Westlock U. F. A. and U. F. W. A. annual banquet was held in the schoolhouse on October 22nd. Mrs. Edgson, reporter for the U. F. W. A. Local, sends the following interesting account of it: "This year we provided the supper ourselves, turkey, chicken, cold meat, potatoes, salads, pickles, pie and cake; the toasts were drunk in grape juice prepared by a member. Last year the hotel purveyed and we think—we know—we did eclipse them.

"We were fortunate in having both Mrs. Parly and Mrs. Gunn with us. It was a great pleasure. Mrs. Gunn responded to "Our Organization" in a wonderful speech which has endeared

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SOLVE THIS MYSTERY MESSAGE

Win These Magnificent Prizes

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3rd — \$50 in Gold.
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5th — \$10 in Gold.
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Underwear.
16th to 25th Prizes—\$3.00
worth each of Hosiery and
Underwear.
\$50.00 in Gold—

Mystery Prize! FOLLOW THESE SIMPLE RULES

1. Every Contestant must be 15 or over.
2. Write answers in pen and ink on one side of paper only. Put name and address and name of this paper, in upper right hand corner, stating whether, Mrs., Mr., or Miss. Do not send typewritten entries.
3. Prizes will be awarded according to skill displayed in correctly solving this Picture-puzzle, as well as in the neatness, hand-writing and general appearance of entry. Contest closes Dec. 31st, 1926. Judges' decision is final.
4. No employees of this Company, their friends or relatives may compete.
5. You will be notified immediately if your answer is correct and will be requested to fulfill a simple condition of the contest that need not cost you any money. Mail answer at once. You have much to gain and nothing to lose.

Do Not
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Opportunity

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THIS HANDSOME
PONTIAC
SEDAN**



**FIRST PRIZE
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What's all the excitement? An aviator has just sky-written an advertisement for the National Hosiery Company. This mysterious message contains seven words which are in their correct order. Each word contains only the letters as shown. Now, place the letters of each word in their proper position and write down the sentence they make. To give you a clue, the second word is "PAYS". Test your skill and mail your solution immediately to compete for this

**Wonderful, New 6 Cylinder, 5 Passenger
Pontiac Sedan, Value, \$1170.00.
and these 25 other Valuable Prizes.**

Everyone has an equal opportunity of winning. Read the rules and follow them carefully to be sure of a prize.

WE HOLD THIS CONTEST

to acquaint still more people with the money-saving values in National Hosiery and Underwear now sold Direct-by-Mail from the World's Leading Mills. It is not necessary to become our Agent in order to compete, but, if you wish to do so, we agree to reward you handsomely for your co-operation, in addition to any prizes you may win.

Every entry will be judged according to the skill displayed in correctly solving the message and submitting the answer. The following well-known gentlemen will act as Judges: GEO. E. ANSLEY, General Sales Manager, Pontiac Division, General Motors Products of Canada, Ltd., Oshawa.

A. H. MACLAUGHLAN, Manager, Ontario Branch, Desbarats Advt. Agency, Toronto.
R. W. COWAN, Sec.-Treasurer, Print Craft, Ltd., Toronto.

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and you will immediately be given an opportunity to WIN AN EXTRA \$50.00 IN GOLD, and there's still another pleasant surprise in store for you. Full particulars will be mailed the same day your answer is received. Address

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her to us more than ever. Mrs. Parlyb responded to "Our Province" in her own dignified way; she was in a reminiscent mood, taking us back thirty years in the life of the Province, with its growth and progress. The last toast was proposed by A. R. Brown (who acted as toast-master) to our worthy and much loved president, H. W. Wood, and was responded to enthusiastically.

"To get everyone in good humor for the evening, everyone was presented with a fancy cap and asked to wear it for the evening. There can't be much stiffness where each one is a little more ridiculous looking than the other."

The Debt We Owe to 'Divine Discontent' of Pioneer Workers

The Strange Conclusions of a Magazine
Writer, and the Truth as Recorded
in "The Days of Dickens"

Dear Farm Women:

Do you not find it extremely interesting in your reading to get different viewpoints, although sometimes it is difficult to see how the writer reached his conclusion?

On a recent Sunday evening I was reading the current issue of a magazine on whose editorial board are leaders of church and state and education in this country. In reading its "Topics of the Day" my soul was not filled, I fear, with a Sabbath calm. I cannot do better possibly than quote from the article.

"ORGANIZATION" THE GREAT EVIL

The writer talks of the "maudlin sympathy with labor" now in vogue, and then goes on: "Never in the course of history has wage-earning been easier or less trying than at present. The wages of primitive men were their food and such precarious security as they could obtain. Often their food was doubtful. When they advanced to the pastoral stage, their toils for a living were not lessened; their security was little more certain. The agricultural stage did not lessen their toils, but rather increased them, if it added to their personal safety. Only with the commercial or 'capitalistic' age, did wage earning and a comparatively easy and secure living become possible for the great majority of men, who until then had been 'slaves' of nature, the most exacting of all task-mistresses or masters. During the long centuries men and women continued to perform their daily tasks in that contentment and satisfaction with something courageously accomplished which is so near of kin to happiness. No demand came from them for the pity of others, which always borders so closely on contempt; no thought had they of pity for themselves so long as they had honest work whereby they could earn a living. It was only when labor had been organized for political or quasi-political purposes and capitalized as 'Labor' that a discontent, far from divine, seized their leaders and gradually infected a minority of them—the least deserving of them, for worthy Labor is still as content as ever with its work, or would be if ignorant or selfishly

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interested agitators would leave it alone."

I could quote much more, but that is enough to show the tone of the article.

On Monday evening I was reading "The Days of Dickens," by A. L. Hayward, in which he gives some pictures of early Victorian life, commenting on the theatres, the Great Exhibition, the Stage Coaches, the Pleasure Gardens, the Upper Ten and a chapter of Horrors from which I shall quote, for I am wondering if by any chance these are the people who "performed their work with that contentment and satisfaction with something courageously accomplished, which is so near of kin to happiness."

WHAT THE "AGITATORS" FOUGHT AGAINST

In referring to the conditions of the chimney sweeps, he says: "The skin of little lads of four and five years old had to be toughened, for when they first climbed the chimneys they would come down with arms and knees streaming with blood, their knees looking as if the caps had been torn off. The master sweep would be waiting below, ready to rub the raw and bleeding flesh with the strongest brine he could get and immediately afterwards drive the child up another chimney."

"In the manufacturing districts the lot of children was no less hard. Little boys and girls of seven years worked from five in the morning to eight at night, sometimes with a meagre half-an-hour's break at noon, all other meals having to be snatched without any interruption of work. At a Dundee spinning mill girls, some of them barely eight years of age, toiled from six in the morning until half past eight at night, and during a six weeks 'brisk time' from three in the morning until ten at night."

"Things were even worse in the coal pits. There were few ponies in the pits, as it was found that women were cheaper and did the work better."

"When these things were brought to light in 1842, the utmost opposition was met before legislation could be passed to mitigate such a dreadful state of affairs. Indeed the callousness of the educated classes of that day is inconceivable."

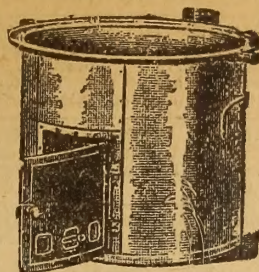
"In London the condition of seamstresses was equally pitiable. To make the sumptuous dresses in which society women sought to outshine one another, the most dreadful sweated labor was employed. This is taken from an official report of 1844: 'Miss —, manager, has been ten years a first hand. The common hours of business are from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. in the winter; in the summer from 6 or 6:30 a.m. till 12 at night. During the fashionable season, that is from April to the end of July, it frequently happens that the ordinary hours are greatly exceeded.'"

I could continue to quote, but it seems unnecessary. It seemed to me that after ten years of that one would not pity oneself or want pity, but be numb.

Is it any wonder when, to quote this writer, "the utmost opposition was met with before legislation could be passed to mitigate such a dreadful state of affairs," that Labor wished to organize politically? I wonder what debt we, as women, owe to these early workers who were filled with "divine discontent."

Yours very sincerely,

"U. F. W. A."



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Heavy Cauldron Kettles of smooth cast iron with lug handles, fitted for 6-inch pipe.

30 gallons	-----	\$17.50	50 gallons	-----	\$23.00
40 gallons	-----	\$21.00	60 gallons	-----	\$28.00
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FAMOUS COLD LAKE TROUT AND Whitefish. Write for prices. Z. A. Lefebvre, Cold Lake, Alberta.

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LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, poles, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B. C.

New Jute and Kersey Horse Blankets \$1.50 while they last. Neck Straps for horses and cattle, solid leather with strong ring and buckle, 50c each (worth \$2.00).

Terms cash with order or C.O.D.

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MAYTAG WASHER, WITH ENGINE UN-derneath. Perfect condition. Guaranteed. Bargain. The Maytag Company, Ltd., Calgary.

PORTABLE SAW MILLS—NEW PORTABLE mills; latest design and construction, ready to ship. Maple Leaf Steel Mills, Ltd., 201 Bank of Toronto Bldg., Edmonton, Alta.

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Trout (Dressed) 15c; Whitefish (Dressed) 11c; Pickerel 12c; Pike 8c. Delivered to St. Paul, Alta. Cash with order. Club your order if 100 lbs. are too much.

Get your order in early as there is a limit on most of the lakes. Fish sent at any time.

FRED HAASE

COLD LAKE ALTA.

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REPRESENTATION OF ALBERTA PRODUCERS ON THE VANCOUVER HARBOR BOARD DEMANDED

(Continued from page 5)

East Edmonton—Glen Storie, vice president.

Camrose—F. Grandage, Lougheed, secretary.

Lethbridge—Ernest Bennion, Magrath, president; Mrs. Clara A. King, Lethbridge, first vice-president and secretary.

Battle River—A. F. Aitken, Moyerton, president.

East and West Calgary—S. J. Ewing, Calgary, president.

Bow River—Donald Sinclair, Vulcan, president; H. W. Leonard, Tudor, secretary.

U. F. A. Executive

H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Crossfield, vice-president; S. Lunn, Pincher Creek; A. F. Aitken, Moyerton; H. C. McDaniel, Whitla; Mrs. R. B. Gunn, president, U. F. W. A.

Federal Members

R. Gardiner, M.P., Acadia; Henry Spencer, M.P., Battle River; E. J. Garland, M.P., Bow River; G. G. Coote, M.P., Macleod; W. T. Lucas, M.P., Camrose; William Irvine, M.P., Wetaskiwin; M. Luchkovich, M.P., Vegreville; D. F. Kellner, M.P., Athabasca.

Presents Vigorous Opposition to Steel Companies' Demands

Higher Duties on Steel Will Curtail Agricultural Exports, Says Memorandum of C. C. A. Research Dept.

Vigorously opposing the application of the iron and steel companies of Canada for an increase in the tariff on the products which they manufacture, the Research Department of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, in a closely reasoned document, has presented a memorandum to the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation appointed by the Federal Government.

The companies have asked that the duties on their finished products (which are the raw materials of many other industries) shall be raised, and also that the whole tariff of duties upon Canadian imports shall be raised. "The vast weight of evidence", reads the memorandum of the C. C. A. Research Department, "is that the domestic prices of home manufactured articles are raised by the amount of the duties levied on similar articles imported into the country."

Pointing out that the proposals of the iron and steel companies, if adopted, will inevitably increase the costs of agricultural production, the memorandum indicates that there is a limit to the costs which agriculturists can incur in the production of farm goods by modern methods, and that if this is exceeded agriculture must decline because it has ceased to be profitable. "The decline of agriculture would involve the curtailment of demand for the products of all manufacturing industry."

The memorandum, which unfortunately we are unable to reproduce in full in the current issue, shows that increase in the costs of farm production must mean a smaller volume of agricultural exports, and that "the farming population must thereby be reduced and the home market for manufactures lessened."

SPENT ONLY \$372.85 IN BATTLE RIVER ELECTION

Including the personal expenses of the candidate, the total expenses incurred by the U. F. A. in the Battle River constituency in the recent Federal general election were \$372.85.

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HOLSTEIN BULLS AND BULL CALVES, nearly always for sale. C. Parry, Lethbridge.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—HIGH GRADE young dairy cows or two year old heifers. Write full particulars and lowest cash price. Colonization Department, Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District, Lethbridge, Alberta.

SEED GRAIN ETC.

SEVERAL CARLOADS OF SEED OATS, feed oats and barley required. Send samples and prices to J. D. Rogers, Bindloss, Alta.

WANTED—GRASS SEEDS, BROME, WEST- ern rye, timothy. Mail samples with prices to Rennie Seed Co., Ltd., Calgary.

OATS FOR SALE—SELECTED FOR QUAL- ity and freedom from noxious weeds; samples sent if desired. Satisfaction assured. Prices according to the market. N. S. Smith, Olds.

HEALTH

PILES WITH CONSTIPATION REMEDIED. Cause removed. Personal treatment necessary. Dr. M. E. Church, Calgary.

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE INEXPEN- sively overcome, without drugs. Gladly send particulars. Dr. S. H. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

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GARMENTS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF all kinds cleaned or dyed. Price list and information upon request. Emplre Cleaning & Dyeing Co., Ltd., 234-236 Twelfth Avenue West, Calgary, Alberta.

Classified Advertising Section**FARM LANDS**

IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA offers an opportunity for farmers in the new Lethbridge Northern Irrigation District where schools, churches, coal mines, rural telephones, and splendid roads already exist. A well settled community, no pioneering. The district is cut by three branch railway lines. Land sold on crop payments, at \$10.00 to \$15.00 per acre. Water payments spread over fifty years. Applicants must have own equipment and qualifications of farm experience. This is a proposition for real farmers who appreciate the value of irrigation as crop insurance. State fully what equipment you have and your experience. Apply, Colonization Manager, 117 Alberta Government Bldg. Lethbridge, Alberta.

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF farm for sale. State cash price. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis, Minn.

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FOR SALE — WEANLING YORKSHIRE pigs, fifteen dollars each with registration papers. H. Phillips, Langdon, Alta.

CLOVERSET TAMWORTHS ARE REAL bacon type and easy feeders. Choice weanlings; also Oxford ram lambs; Hollywood White Leghorn and Ancona cockerels. Cloverset Farm, Edmonton.

FOR SALE—FOUR BERKSHIRE BOARS, from imported sows and sired by our great young imported boar, King of the Bacons. These boars farrowed in March, weigh over 200 pounds and have been grown out for the breeding pen. \$40.00 crated and registered. Valley View Farm, Box 106, Drumheller, Alta.

POULTRY

PUREBRED ROSE-COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels Martin laying strain. Mated from registered cockerels this year. \$2 each. Mrs. H. Larson, Nanton, Alta.

EXCELLENT LAYING STRAIN OF 20 SE- lect large purebred White Wyandotte cockerels; also purebred Barred Rocks, March hatched, \$2.50 each, 3 for \$6.50; May hatched, \$2.00 each, 3 for \$5.00; good birds. Mrs. John McGinitie, To-field, Alta.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS— Gobblers \$5.00; hens \$3.50. Selling until December 11th. Mrs. J. V. Golka, Viking, Alta.

PUREBRED WHITE PEKIN DRAKES, from prize-winning stock; \$2.50 each. M. Leeds, Claresholm, Alta.

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKER- els—From pen of high producers; April hatched. \$3.50 each. Mrs. P. C. Loreo, Nanton, Alberta.

PUREBRED RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.00, \$3 for \$5.00; rose or single comb; shipped from Milk River, Alta. C. O. Berg, Masinasin, Alta.

FOR SALE—PUREBRED WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels; good laying strain; splendid type of birds; \$2.50 each. J. L. Salmon, Claresholm, Alta.

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FROM heavy winter egg producing strain; April and May hatched. Price \$3.00. Mrs. J. G. Bolt, Millet, Alberta.

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RAW FURS—HORSE-HAIR AND HIDES and rabbits wanted. Save middleman's profits by selling direct to manufacturer. Returns sent same day goods received. Edmonton Furriers, 10761 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alta.

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FOR ATTRACTIVE WINTER TRIPS

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NEW WESTMINSTER**
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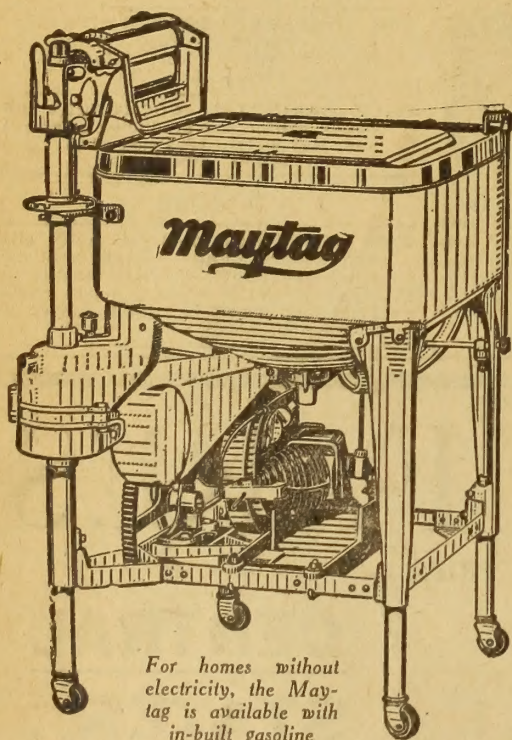
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with old friends amid scenes of other days. Take your old place at the family table this Yuletide, and live again in the loving atmosphere of the old home. The vacant chair has been vacant long enough.

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